Chicago Tribune.

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all horses except Dexter and Ethan Allen. George M. Patchen, Billy Lewis and Mountain Maid were contestants. Mountain Maid took the purse in 2:32, 2:31¼ and [illegible].

Dexter, Mellon, and several first class horses will exhibit their speed at Hamilton, Canada, on Friday next.

BASE BALL.

The National Game in Louisville.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 18.

The Louisville Club beat the Crescent on Saturday, by 57 scores against 20.

The Detroit Tournament—The Winning Clubs on Saturday.

DETROIT, August 18.—In the Base Ball Tournament on Saturday, the Unknown Club, of Jackson, won the first prize, the Alleghanies, of Allegheny City, the second, and the Maple Leaf, of Hamilton, Canada, the third. All of the first-class matches yet to come off, are to decide prizes in the second and third classes. The attendance continues very large, and everything passes off pleasantly.

The Tournament will probably close on Tuesday.

Base Ball in Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

LAWRENCEBURG, August 18.—An interesting and exciting game of base ball was played at the fair grounds, between the Aurora Club and Lawrenceburg Woollen Mills Club, in which the latter were successful. The score at the close of eight innings stood: Aurora, 50; Woollen Mills, 108. There were many hundreds on the grounds to witness the game.

FROM BOSTON.

Liquor Troubles in Chicopee, Mass.—A Riot Anticipated.

BOSTON, August 18.—The difficulty arising from the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in the town of Chicopee, still continues. Deputy Chapin, Chief Constable of Hampden County, got out warrants to make seizures in that place, and the operators vowed that the seizures should not be made. They expected the constables on Friday night, but were disappointed. A number of people supposed to be identified with the unruly crowd, were seen near the premises. Deputy Elliot, who resided in the town, had his barn set on fire by them, and with its contents totally consumed. Deputy Chapin sent to Boston for reinforcements, and twenty-five men were immediately sent him. This morning he visited the town with a strong force and made a dozen more seizures at a very early hour, and thus outwitted the operatives. He remained in the place, and when the news was circulated among the inhabitants the excitement was intense. So many visible demonstrations were manifest that he telegraphed for more reinforcements, and twenty-five more men, some from Boston, were sent to his relief. All the officers were well armed and capable of exercising vigorous measures to restore peace.

At a late hour this evening the operatives made a demonstration, and were conferring together in loud tones in the streets, and a riot is anticipated to-night or to-morrow night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Compliments to a Professional Bruiser—A Prize Fight in Prospect—Arrest of a Bank Teller—Deaths in the City—Martial Law in Julesburg.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—Mike McCoole, the pugilist, received a complimentary benefit at DeBar's Opera House, last night, at which there was a great crowd. During the evening he was presented with a new stand of colors, under which he will fight Aaron Jones, after which he had a friendly set-to with Josh Shaw. He has reduced himself from two hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, and expects to enter the ring at 180 pounds. He is in fine condition and will leave the city in a few days. His colors are red, white and blue on green ground.

John J. Edwards, charged with defrauding the Union Savings Bank, arrived yesterday. He asserts his innocence and threatens suit for damages against the officers of the bank.

The deaths in the city last week were 206, more than half of which were small children.

Martial law has been established in Julesburg to suppress the rule of gamblers and desperadoes.

The Defaulting Tradesmen's Bank Tellers.

NEW YORK, August 18.—It is stated on good authority that no arrests or prosecutions of the defaulting tellers of the Tradesmen's National Bank will be made. It is alleged that the defaulters were in the city and at the bank yesterday, and that efforts are being made to effect some settlement.

Arrival of the Steamship New York.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Arrived, steamer New York from Southampton on the 6th. News anticipated.

THE FENIANS.

Return of President Roberts.

[From the New York Tribune, August 18.]

President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, returned from his mission to Europe on Tuesday, in the Havre steamer Pereire, having left Brest on the 1st of August. President Roberts has been gone on his mission about ten weeks, and during that time has traversed the principal cities in the south of Europe, working incessantly night and day in the cause of Irish freedom. Colonel Roberts arrived in Paris on the 14th of June, and spent three weeks in that city, meeting with the most cordial sympathy and appreciation from the leading men of that capital. He was present at the review by the Emperor, given in honor of the Sultan, and also at the reception to that august personage, and was among the Americans present at the dinner given on the anniversary of American independence in Paris. During his stay in Paris, he met the delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood from England, Ireland and Scotland, who were sent to perfect certain business matters by the organization. Stephens is living in Paris in very comfortable circumstances, in the Rue Jacob, under the assumed name of Jackson, with his wife. An Irish delegate well known in the home organization, said to Colonel Roberts, in Paris: "That man (Stephens) is accursed by all honest men—he has proved himself to be a scoundrel. There is but one Fenian Brotherhood now, and you, President Roberts, we wish to acknowledge as its head, as well as the chief of all Irish revolutionary elements all over the world." While sojourning in Paris Colonel Roberts paid several visits to certain places near that city, and held important interviews with leading men of all parties, meeting with great encouragement. In answer to the question whether he had seen and conversed with the Emperor of the French, he declined to give any information. From Paris Colonel Roberts went to Turin via Mont Cenis, en route for Milan, visiting the battle fields of Magenta, Solferino, Buffalora, the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, Bologna, Venice, the Lagunes, Rome, Albano, Sabina, places of interest in the Campagna, Naples, Vesuvius, Herculaneum and Pompeii, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Marseilles, and so on to Paris. Colonel Roberts had for his fellow-travellers the Catholic Patriarch of Constantinople and two Syrian Bishops, and Abbe Liszt, the great pianist. Everywhere Colonel Roberts was received with the greatest cordiality as the recognized head of the Fenian Brotherhood by all parties on the Continent, and he is confident that the organization was never in such a thoroughly powerful condition for the purpose of carrying its object. Colonel Roberts took with him [illegible] donation from the organization in [illegible] to the relief of the Irish State prisoners, which was sent to Dublin from Paris by him. President Roberts had interviews with certain great political personages at Turin and Rome, and was promised assistance in his object by them. He was also present at the requiem mass sung by the Pope in the Sistine Chapel for the repose of the soul of Maximilian.

A number of gentlemen waited upon Colonel Roberts last evening for the purpose of tendering him a serenade and complimentary dinner, which the Colonel refused. He also received a number of despatches from all parts of the country, among them one from John Hamill, State Centre, congratulating and welcoming him home. President Roberts has called the Annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the second of September. This will certainly be the most important Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood ever held, as it is but the forerunner of an event of greater importance.

Reported Appearance of the Rinderpest.

[From the Rochester Express, August 17.]

A disease, with symptoms similar to, and which is believed to be, the great cattle scourge so lately prevailing in Europe, has made its appearance in Bucks County, Pa. [illegible] affected the cows of two neighborhoods in Solebury Township three of each having been seized with the disease, and one of each having died. Of the others one or more it is thought will recover. The disease is supposed to have been communicated from a drove of cattle brought from near Philadelphia. If so this would indicate its existence elsewhere in the State.

We have heard of unusual numbers of deaths of cows in the western part of this county; but do not learn that it is imputed to rinderpest or other extraordinary distemper.

Difficulty Between Maynard and his Defeated Opponent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, August 14.

A personal difficulty occurred to-day on Gay street, between Hon. Horace Maynard and his defeated opponent for Congress, Colonel John Williams. They had already had some trouble during the canvass. Maynard spoke to Williams, touching his hat and bidding him good evening. Williams, who had refused to speak with Maynard, struck him with his cane, when both parties grappled and damaged each other considerably before they were parted. Parties present say that Williams, after they were parted, attempted to draw his pistol. Nothing further, however, was attempted. Maynard's friends threaten to indict Williams for an assault.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Obstinate and Heroic Resistance Against the Turks.

The Chances of Success.

Atrocious Massacres of Women and Children.

At Sea on the Ægean.

Eruption of an Old Volcano on the Island of Santorin.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ATHENS, Greece, July 27.

The news from Crete last week threw a gloom over Greece, and the people have been deeply anxious ever since.

It was certain that Omar Pacha had advanced with a large division of his army from Franko Castelli, on the south shore, slowly and cautiously working his way up the narrow defiles towards the elevated plateau of Askyfo, and that no successful opposition had been made. Another division, under Mehemet Pacha, had advanced from the northern shore, and though his passage was obstinately resisted, and he met severe losses, yet the two divisions had made a successful junction in the important position of Askyfo.

The mountaineers of Sphakia, the most intelligent peasantry, and the best fighters, but not the most honest and reliable of the islanders, had left the southern and defenceless passes almost undefended, and had clambered with their women and children into the mountain summits. Were they going to treat with the Turks?

This week's news brings relief, and people breathe freer. No signs of submission. The Sphakiotes say that they could not send off their families alone, and therefore could not muster in force enough to man the passes.

This does not seem quite satisfactory. However, as they have actually sent nearly one thousand of their women and children over the mountains to the western shore, and embarked them for Greece (where they arrived day before yesterday), and as the Turks have destroyed many of their villages, it does not look like compromise.

Meantime the guerillas are gathering about the Turkish army and hemming it in. They think they may cut off its retreat; but Omar Pacha is too good a soldier and too well trained by his wars with the Montenegrins, not to have built towers and secured the passes in his rear; or he may go through to the north.

He has made a masterly movement and a successful union with the division from the north, but what real advantage has he gained? As yet none appears, and he will find it very hard and very costly in men and money to hold his ground, his rocks, rather, and keep up his communication with his base.

Meantime, it is said upon good authority that his Turkish troops are becoming disaffected and his Egyptian allies malcontent. This may well be. So long as the Turks could troop up and down the open country, sack villages, destroy churches, and hunt Christians, it was good fun; but up there in Sphakia, amid rough rocks, upon short commons, without a goat or even a Christian peasant to hunt; but on the contrary ugly muskets pointing at them from high cliffs, and with narrow defiles between them and their ships—all this is quite a different matter.

"Is not tiger hunting good sport?" said a young officer newly arrived in India. "Why, yes," said an older one—"unless the tiger hunts you."

Worse than all, the eastern part of the island which had been conquered and apparently subdued, now that most of the Turkish army has been drawn off to conquer the western part, is beginning to give trouble. The native Christians have risen upon the foreign troops left by Omar Pacha and driven them in towards Megalo-Castro.

It is clear, therefore, that notwithstanding the boasting bulletins from Constantinople, the war in Crete is not over; perhaps not nearer its end than when that crafty and able General, but rascally renegade, Omar Pacha, developed his plan of subjugation by blockade, by famine, and by utter destruction of all the resources of the islanders, followed up by formidable attacks upon their chosen retreats by a numerous and well adapted army. All his calculations of material resistance, and all his plans for overcoming them have been successful; but he seems not to have understood moral forces, and all his calculations concerning them have failed. If Turkey (over head and ears in debt, having just mortgaged her last resources—the public forests) can stand this vast strain and support a wasteful army of 50,000 upon a foreign soil for three months more, he will utterly devastate and ruin the island and make it very hard if not impossible for the Christians of the western districts to live through the next winter.

But if they can get rid of about 25,000 women and children, and have them provided for in Greece or elsewhere, then a few guerillas will keep the flag of freedom flying, first from one mountain peak, then from another, an indefinite period.

Meantime the atrocities committed upon the Christian peasantry in the open country have become so notorious and so shocking that even those foreign Consuls in Canea not favorable to the insurgents have been forced to protest. A joint telegram from them, in these words, has just been received:

"The massacres of women and children are going on in the interior of the island.

"The Government can neither suppress the insurrection nor prevent the occurrence of these atrocities. Humanity demands imperatively the immediate suspension of hostilities, or the transportation of the women and children to Greece."

Our noble Consul, Stillman, writes from the island, July 22: "The Turks are preparing similar massacres for the submitted villages, in the neighborhood of Rhetymo and Canea. We are all wearied and sick at heart at the alarms and distress and uncertainty of the position.

"I do not, nor does any of the Consuls regard the insurrection as any nearer an end than before Omar Pacha attacked Sphakia." &c., &c.

P. S. There are indications of a revolt of the Christians in Thessaly and Epirus. If this takes place it may require a part of Omar Pacha's army to put it down.

AT SEA, July 30, 1867.

As one sails out of the Bay of Candia and looks back at the receding, but even beautiful, outline of the hills and mountains of Crete, one is filled with sadness which the charms of the landscape only increase.

The lovely island, stretching far away eastward and westward, floats like a fairy garden in the deep blue water, and glows with soft tints in the summer sun, which is fast melting away the last vestige of winter from the summits of the Ida, and one might exclaim, as did the ancients, "Crete, the Happy!" but alas! though the eye sees naught but beauty, the mind sees the earth ravaged and devastated by ferocious soldiers, the mountains thronged with houseless, half-naked families, the shore lined with women and children seeking to fly by sea, the air filled with the smoke of burning villages, and polluted by the stench of unburied bodies—and one sighs over "Crete, the Unhappy."

Christian navies sail slowly around the island, and the sailors can see the wretched fugitives upon the shore, and almost hear the cries of women and children, and wonder why they are not allowed to save them. They do not understand the policy of diplomacy. That policy strikes down their generous sentiments. One of the compensations for the hardships of seafaring men is the frequent opportunities of saving life; and nothing so degrades a man in a sailor's eyes as neglecting any such. Think of an American Commodore applying for leave to take women and children from the rocks of Crete, and receiving it with this considerate postscript—"Provided the Sultan's Government does not object."

You may save the lambs if the wolf is willing to spare them.

The blockade-runner Arkadion is cursed by the Turks, who call her Devil's Daughter, Wolf, and other ugly names; and she is denounced by diplomats as illegal and piratical, because she breaks through a paper blockade, duly signed, sealed, promulgated, and acknowledged.

She doubtless does naughty things and deserves to be condemned for "irregularity," but the All-seeing Eye reads upon her log many such entries as these: 19th voyage, July 11, brought away two hundred women and children; July —, 20th voyage, brought off seven hundred women and children; and these entries will go far to offset charges on the other side of the ledger. Verily this modern Argo brings home to Greece cargoes more precious than the golden fleece! But where is the great leader in this struggle between Moslems and Christians for what was Christian soil, and what still is the fairest of all European islands? He is the honored guest of Christian Kings, Queens and Princes who all rise up to do him honor. Verily the days of chivalry are fled, but the days of reckoning are to come!

Unhappy Crete fades away behind us, but other "Isles of Greece" loom up before us from the bosom of the blue Ægean. They were more in number when Byron went sailing and sentimentalizing "by Cynthia's moon" among them than they were in the ancient times, and they are more now than when he sang.

Leaving Cos and Rhodes far away on the right hand, we steam northward the Cyclades. On board is a motley collection of Greeks, Turks and Egyptians, for Mahometans, and even Turks do not fear now to land in Greece. Among the passengers were sundry Beys and some untitled [illegible] of Alexandria, who on learning that I was an American, became eloquent in praise of our Consul-General Hale.

He seems to have found favor in the eye of the Easterners, and to have done much good; setting forth by precept and example the virtues and excellencies of our country and its institutions.

* * * * * *

Before us is now seen a vast column of vapor and smoke rising as it seemed out of the sea, and soaring high aloft over the isle of Santorin. It is the new volcano now in full blast.

Santorin itself is evidently "sea-born," and was known as such by the ancients. It is about twelve miles long and three to four broad in the broadest part. It is shaped like a crescent, the horns pointing westward and tapering towards the points like a new moon. Between the horns are two other volcanic islets, so there is a vast basin enclosed which is the crater of an old volcano, but now the great harbor of Santorin.

The volcano sleeps for an uncertain number of centuries, and men thinking it dead go to work and build houses and plant vineyards upon the old and crumbling lava. But all of a sudden the submerged mountain seems to be taken with great pain, and belches up smoke and vapor, and finally throws off vast masses of stone, which seems to relieve it, and it goes to sleep again.

It had a fit of this kind nearly three centuries ago, but was quiet until last year, and men began to think of it as a thing lost in past ages, never to be heard of more. But suddenly there began to be seen signs of uneasiness under earth and sea—

* * * "As when
The vanquished Titan [illegible]"

At last it began to heave and to belch up such vast volumes of smoke and such noxious vapors, that the affrighted islanders fled away, thinking that they might all be swallowed up in some general "caving in" of the island. A small vessel ventured too near and the Captain and one of the crew were killed by falling stones.

The eruption continued through the last year, but being confined to one locality, the inhabitants returned, and not only got over their fear of the monster, but even turned him to some account. Their harbor was actually improved by the new heap of rocks thrown up, for it narrows the too wide mouth of the harbor, and without making the entrance any more difficult, it forms a valuable break-water. The monster has done in a few months more than 40,000 men could have done in forty years.

Moreover they continue to make the monster scrub and clean the bottom of their vessels. There is part of the harbor hard by the new chimney, where the water is so impregnated that it kills barnacles, and animalcula and weeds; and a ship going in there with a foul bottom, and lying a day or two, comes out as clean and bright as if she had been careened and scraped.

Into this vast crater our steamer entered by the southwestern pass, and sailed hard by the new chimney—a vast heap of black stones, which is continually increasing, and which already forms a respectable islet, considering its undergrowth.

As we approached there was a hissing sound, drowning the noise of our engine, and soon growing louder and louder, until it was like to an engine of a million horse power blowing off.

Vapors burst out hither and thither among the stones, and at the water's edge the stones seemed to be hissing hot.

The eruption had ceased for some minutes, but suddenly from the chimney of the crater there shot up a vast compact ball of smoke which seemed to have been under immense pressure, for as it rose it rapidly unfolded flake after flake, and rolled out cloud after cloud, rising to a vast height, and spreading wider and wider without growing less opaque. This beautiful column was not only of vast size, but of regular shape, well defined and of singular tenacity. I have never seen smoke hang together in the air so compactly. Seemingly not larger than a wine cask when it rushed from the chimney, the trunk rose up swiftly and straight, increasing a little in diameter as it grew in length, until at a great height it spread more rapidly into a sort of capital which still seemed to support a considerable circuit of the heavens, but resting still on the bottom, a solid column of smoke.

It continued to gush out copiously from the chimney a few minutes, and then to cease. But in ten or twelve minutes more another volume would be ejected with great force, sometimes carrying up large blocks of black stones to a considerable height.

This continued as long as our vessel was in sight. We would gladly have remained to enjoy this wonderful spectacle longer and to understand the phenomena better than we could do by merely raking through the basin or crater of the volcano. But we were thankful for the favor we had; and must refer you to the elaborate reports of geologists for the science of the matter.

Honors to Admiral Farragut in the French Capital.

[Paris Correspondence (July 21) of the New York World.]

Admiral Farragut has been received in France with the high consideration due to distinguished services to his country. The Emperor, not knowing of the Admiral's presence in Paris until Friday, expressed great surprise that he had not been informed at once (the fault being due to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had forgotten to tell his Majesty), wrote immediately to General Dix, expressing his regret at not having known sooner that the Admiral was in the city, and sending at the same time an invitation to dine at the Tuileries on the following day. The Admiral, although delighted with Paris, had remained only a few days, and had left for Cherbourg when the invitation was received. A telegraphic despatch from our Minister informing him of the Emperor's wish to pay him attention, recalled the Admiral to Paris in time for the dinner on Saturday.

The only Americans present were General Dix and the Admiral. The Emperor conversed freely with the Admiral about our war, and showed that he had followed its various events with interest and attention. His Majesty mentioned his having been at Fortress Monroe many years back, and showed an excellent memory in speaking of [illegible] and other localities in America.

The Admiral found himself in Paris in the midst of a host of European relations of whose existence he was not aware. Soon after his arrival he received the visit of Don Luis Faragut, an exiled Spanish [illegible] of great learning, who informed him that the French and Spanish branches of the house of Faragut were glad to welcome him to Europe, and brought an invitation to breakfast at Versailles with a cousin, the wife of General Comte de Noir (the commander at that place), whose maiden name was Faragut.

The Admiral, Mrs. Farragut, Mr. Loyall Farragut, and their party, were hospitably received by these new found relations, who were charmed to acknowledge a hero in their American cousin. Luis presented Mrs. Farragut, as a parting gift, with a bronze paper-folder, the handle of which is a statuette of Francis the First, as he was clad at the battle of Pavia. The device of *"tout est perdu fors l'honneur"* engraved on the blade, a present to Don Luis from the late Queen of Spain, Caroline of Bourbon. The Admiral left Paris on Sunday morning, to return to his ship, which sails to-day for Cronstadt. Mrs. Farragut will go by land to Stettin, not being as intrepid a sailor as the Empress, whom the Emperor says is never so happy as when she is at sea. Mrs. Farragut will be accompanied by her cousin Mrs. Tennock, and several other ladies, and by Mr. Kane. Her son, Mr. Loyall Farragut, will accompany his mother only as far as Antwerp, his leave of absence (given on account of ill-health) expiring the 1st of September, he will go from thence to London, *en route* to New York. Mr. L. F. is the first military cadet who has had leave to visit Europe; the exceptional services of his father meriting anything in the power of the Government to accord; Mr. L. F. himself, when a mere lad of sixteen, displayed a heroism which entitles him to a separate share of consideration on his own account. We [illegible] to recall the affair at Port Hudson, in which young Farragut, although earnestly entreated by Dr. Foltz, his father's friend, to go below, while bullets were hailing down upon the ship, refused positively to leave his father's side—saying "No, Dr. Foltz, if my father is in danger why should not I be in danger too." Quite as noble as the famous device of Francis I.

AN UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

The Black Hills of Dakota.

The Next Great Gold Field of the West.

The Hostile Indians.

The Sully-Parker Commission.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

YANKTON, D. T., August 14.

The Black Hills of Dakota, now known, upon actual demonstration to abound in gold, silver, copper, coal, lead, and pine, are situated about one hundred and sixty miles west of Fort Sully, between the [illegible] and forty-fifth degrees of latitude and the one hundred and [illegible] and one hundred and [illegible] meridians of longitude, and occupy an area of nearly six hundred square miles. These hills vary in height from a hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. At a point about twenty miles beyond their western terminus, from a common source, arise two streams, known as the Northern and Southern forks of the Big Cheyenne. After running along the latitudinal bases of the hills, and encircling them, as it were, in an [illegible] form, these streams make a confluence at a point thirty miles east of the eastern base, and form the river above mentioned, which empties into the Missouri about thirty-six miles above old Fort Pierre; the distance from the confluence of the forks of the Big Cheyenne to the point where its waters unite with the Missouri being nearly seventy miles. Than the fine timber that grows upon these hills and the adjacent country, there is none better in the world. Most of the trees extend upward one hundred and [illegible] feet to the first branches, and vary from three to five feet in diameter. The greatest difficulty with which the settler in Dakota is called upon to grapple and overcome, is the scarcity of lumber. From this great reservoir, however, when the country containing it is opened up and developed, a sufficient quantity of the very first quality of pine lumber can be obtained to build the houses and barns and fence in the farms of as many thousands as shall choose to locate in the broad and fertile prairies of the Territory. Were there, then, neither quartz mining in the hills, nor gulch mining along the banks and in the beds of the streams that wash their bases, nor copper, coal or lead to be found in this region, its wealth of pine alone would be sufficient to render it the most desirable locality in the Northwest, and also to enrich those who first settle in its luxuriant wilds. But as the pine tree adds its opulence to the value of the precious and baser metals, and as the surrounding country, for hundreds of miles, is composed of rich virgin soil plentifully watered, and of easy cultivation, it is no stretch of the imagination to say that the region in and adjacent to the Black Hills of Dakota offers advantages and inducements far superior to any other on the continent.

Tributary to the forks of the Big Cheyenne are numerous smaller streams flowing from every direction (along the banks and in the beds of which gold also exists) each one broad and deep enough to carry on its current, in single file, the heaviest pine logs, which, upon reaching the confluence of the forks of this river, can be formed into large rafts, floated down it into the Missouri, and from thence transported to any given point.

Than the climate of the Black Hills country, with perhaps the exception of California, there is none better in America. There, by the first of March, wild flowers are always in bloom, and the soft haze and delightful air of the Indian summer render mild and pleasant the month of December, and often linger long in the lap of the New Year.

In view of the advantages that would accrue to Dakota, and the country generally, by opening up this region and developing its resources, Byron M. Smith, of Yankton, organized an expedition for the purpose of penetrating to the Black Hills, and effecting a permanent settlement therein. His undertaking received the approval of the Government, and, with a very considerable body of men, inured to dangers and hardships by service in the late war, or on the frontier, he was ready to start. Just at this juncture the military commander of the district in which Dakota is embraced, after having been for a long time cognizant of the designs of Mr. Smith, and of the favorable opinion entertained by the Government in regard to them, issued an order prohibiting any white men going to the Black Hills, and stating that if they did go in spite of his prohibition, the United States would not protect them. This order broke up the expedition and sent back to their homes in the East those who had assembled at Yankton for the purpose of joining it. What caused General Sherman to issue an order of this kind, at this particular time, is still a matter of considerable conjecture. If, however, reports from Minnesota and Montana are correct, and they no doubt are, this country will soon be opened, for both in Montana and Minnesota, large parties are organizing and preparing to start for the Black Hills early next season, in defiance of any order from General Sherman to the contrary, provided no opposition is offered by the Government. In the opinion of those whose perfect knowledge of the Indian character makes competent judges, this expedition, had it been allowed to go on, would, in a very brief space of time, have accomplished more towards convincing the hostile tribes of savages of the results that will ultimately attend protracted offensive demonstrations, and of the necessity of concluding a speedy and lasting peace, than can possibly be effected by the present temporizing policy of the Government, if pursued for the next half century. The reason of this is that it would have eradicated from their minds a very erroneous idea, and opened their eyes to the fact that the power and civilization of the "pale faces" are, if properly exercised, superior to the barbaric strength and customs of the "red skins."

The Indians have a very happy, yet unfortunate faculty of looking at things, not as they really are, but as they would have them, and without some example, such as the penetration and occupation of their very strongholds, to convince them of their error in this respect, it will grow stronger and more deeply rooted. For instance, they now have the greatest confidence in their ability to conquer all the troops the "Great Father at Washington" can send against them. In fact, they are of the opinion that he has not at his disposal a sufficient force to defend his forts on the frontier, and firmly believe the Indians to be more numerous than the whites. This conclusion has not been reached without some show of reason.

The forts and fortifications on the Upper Missouri are miserable and pregnable stockades of wood, imperfectly garrisoned, and when war parties raid around them, and stampede and drive off the stock, their defenders are obliged to call upon the friendly Yanktons to assist in repelling the attacks and recovering the horses, mules and cattle. The natural conclusion drawn from all this is, that if the Government is as strong as it is represented to be, it would be capable of self-protection, and not obliged to call upon friendly Indians for assistance. From these circumstances, so fixed is the conclusion in the minds of the hostile tribes that even when their Chiefs and leading men, sent to Washington to report upon the condition of affairs, return, and tell of the wonders they have seen, they refuse to believe them, and depose and degrade them for being, as they say, duped and tricked by the ingenuity of the "pale faces."

Their argument upon this point is as follows: If the "Great Father at Washington" has at his command troops whose numbers are not exceeded by the leaves on our forest trees, and big guns into which our largest braves can crawl, why does he not send them out here to conquer and punish us? Why does he allow us to attack his forts, kill his soldiers, and drive away his cattle, and depend for protection upon the Yanktons and Poncas?

It is said that the question now to be determined is, not what caused the trouble with the Indians, but how to get rid of it. One would naturally suppose that the true way to adjust a difficulty of any kind is to find out the cause, and then eradicate it; but in this case, the cause is to be ignored and the affair closed up without any reference to, or regard for, its origin; there is but one method of doing it, and the only way is to make the power of the Government so severely felt by the Indians, whether right or wrong, as to awe them into submission by it. In the opinion of Father De Schmit, who has lived among the Indians for the last thirty years, and is by far the best posted man in regard to their wishes and disposition, the recent reservation scheme of Congress will be productive of no good. It is one thing to set aside reservations for the Indians, but quite another thing to induce or compel occupancy on their part. They do not propose to be driven to any reservation, but to insist upon their rights, and, if opposed, to fight. The Government, then, [illegible] event [illegible] depends, or [illegible] the point of the bayonet. A [illegible] policy, but [illegible] defiance, and adds to [illegible] contempt they now feel for the power of the "Great Father" and his, to them, [illegible] of big guns. General Sully and Father DeSchmit, returned [illegible] conference with the Indians, [illegible] complaining everywhere. In the [illegible] which they were admitted, the [illegible] the Chief and leading men [illegible] to the extreme. They expressed [illegible] decided terms their [illegible] satisfied with nothing but [illegible] soldiers, and an abandonment of the country to themselves and the [illegible]. The question, then, for the Government to determine is, whether the demands of the Indians shall be granted or not. If the latter course is decided upon, the sooner the thunderbolt is forged and hurled, the better, for [illegible] the [illegible] of peace.

WESTERN.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Additional Particulars of the Plum Creek Massacre on the Pacific Railroad—Awful Atrocity of the Indians—Sensations of a Man who was Scalped but Subsequently Escaped—A Devilish Revel.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an interesting letter from a correspondent who was at Omaha when the remains of the victims of the late Indian atrocity at Plum Creek, on the Pacific Railroad, were brought to that city:

Two small boxes, 30 by 12 inches, enclosed all that was left of the bodies, and both together would weigh about thirty pounds. A short time elapsed, during which the coffins had been prepared, and one of the boxes was opened.

AN APPALLING SIGHT.

Every spectator involuntarily stepped back, for exposed to view, surrounded by cotton, lay a blackened, charred trunk about two feet in length, resembling a half burnt log of the same size. It was carefully taken out, and we were allowed the privilege of examining it. The skull, burnt to a crisp, almost fell to pieces as we lightly touched it; the eyes, like dry pitch, rested on each corner of the orbital bone; the lower portion of the face had entirely disappeared; the teeth were all gone, and about half a dozen hard lumps could be distinguished rolling around within the hollow skull. The neck appeared twisted, as if the mass of flesh and blood had writhed and seethed before the fierce heat, but now it resembled a mass of black, glutinous matter. Of the entire body the spinal column alone remained, with the ribs burnt short off. The thorax, pelvis and limbs, all were gone. Near the region of the heart was a lump of fatty matter, but close to adhering to the bone. By the apparently agonizing position of the neck, and the grinning, ghastly skull, the stunted bituminous relic seemed to be turning its eyeless sockets, appealing to Heaven for vengeance. It was an appalling sight, and we have seldom witnessed a more impressive or a solemn scene, than the one presented in that lonely baggage room, surrounded by laborers in their working clothes gazing on the two inanimate objects before us.

A SCALPED LIVING MAN.

On the same train was a man named William Thompson, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which nature had so kindly endowed him with, was absent. People flocked from all parts to view the gory, ghastly baldness, which had come upon him so suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffered horribly, if we might judge by his facial contortions. He seemed weak from loss of blood. He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for, who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, in the water.

THE SCALPED MAN'S STORY.

His statement, which we have been at some pains to get accurately, is as follows: "About nine o'clock, Tuesday night, myself and five others left Plum Creek Station, and started up the track on a hand-car, to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled on the track, but at the same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he clubbed his rifle and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then making a twirl round his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away; but, as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity or I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared."

THE SAVAGES AT THE TRAIN.

The engineer and fireman were shot and scalped, but before the Indians burnt the train they plundered the box-cars of everything that might prove of the least value, or what attracted their fickle fancy. Bales of calicoes, cottons, boxes of tobacco, sacks of flour, sugar, coffee, boots, shoes, bonnets, hats, saddles, ribbons, and velvets. They decorated their persons by the bonfire which they made of the boxes already plundered; their ponies were caparisoned with gaudy pieces of muslin, and their tails were adorned with ribbons of variegated colors. The scalp locks of the Indians were adorned in the same manner, while hanging over their shoulders were pieces of rich velvet.

A DEVILISH REVEL.

Some of them came across a barrel of old Bourbon whiskey. Quickly they stove the head, and quickly they quaffed huge draughts of the fire-water, which set their brain on fire and rendered them delirious. A violent war-song was chanted while they were thus inebriated, with furious gesticulations in honor of the victory achieved over the pale-faces. At daybreak they set fire to the wreck, taking fire from the furnace and throwing it in the box cars, and while the flames roared and crackled as the wind came on, and reared themselves into pyramids and tall spiral columns, the Indians danced and held high carnival. The dead bodies were thrown into the fire, and a terrible yell announced to the scalped and trembling man the fate of the engineer and fireman. Louder yelled the Indians as the fire raged on its terrible work, and as the stench of the human holocaust spread, it seemed to give intense satisfaction to the tawny devils.

THE SCALPED SURVIVOR.

Thompson managed to crawl away, and found refuge at Willow Island station, until he was taken care of by a party sent for him when he was brought to this city.

Drs. Peck and Moore, of this city, will endeavor to reset the scalp on his head, and they are confident they can do it well. As he is a strong man, it is expected that he will recover health and strength.

A Remarkable Exhibit.

The wealth of Connecticut in proportion to population was, in 1860, $[illegible], while that of no other State in the Union exceeded $659. That of Massachusetts was $[illegible]; of Pennsylvania, $[illegible]. The number of improved acres of land to each square mile in Connecticut was [illegible], while in no other State did it exceed 231 acres. In ten years from 1850 to 1860, the manufacturing capital increased from $23,000,000 to $45,000,000, or 90 per cent., while the capital employed in farming increased during the same period 27 per cent, or from $92,000,000 to $109,000,000. She stands also among the foremost in the variety and value of her manufactured products, and her manufacturing establishments are rapidly increasing. (Rep. of Sec. of State Board of Education.) The increase of the amount of the Grand List of taxable property, exclusive of Polls, was, during the last year, $21,681,733, and during the last two years, $[illegible]. The total income of the State for public purposes last year was $3,207,476.18, and the outgoes, including interest on State debt, and $[illegible] paid on the principal, was $[illegible], leaving a clear balance in the treasury of $[illegible].

Four Men Carried Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 18.

Four men were carried over Niagara Falls at a late hour last evening. They were two ferrymen and two passengers. Their names are not yet known. There is much excitement over the terrible accident. Their bodies have not yet been found, though search is being made in the river below the falls.

MONKEYS AS WAITERS.—The latest novelty projected for the Paris Exposition is the employment of monkeys as waiters. A letter writer says:

"We are promised a startling novelty in the way of restaurants at the Exhibition. The *Siècle* says that a new refreshment room is about to be opened there by an American, who has trained a large [illegible] apes to act as waiters. The writer says he was present yesterday at a rehearsal, and that the good-natured persons went through their work with astonishment and gravity worthy of their blood colleagues at the *Trois Frères* or the *Café Anglais*.

It will be curious to learn whether these new servitors will keep up the established custom of demanding from each visitor a *discretion pour boire*. The gift in such a case might be termed a [illegible].

Foreign Gossip.

The Cottas, the greatest book publishers of Munich, Stuttgart and Augsburg, are worth [illegible]. They made great acquisitions of [illegible] out of the works of Goethe and Schiller alone.

The Crown Princess of Prussia, and her cousin, the Princess Frederick Charles, are both accomplished painters. The latter, however, paints a great deal better, and is prettier, too, than Victoria's eldest daughter. She is one of the best looking Princesses in Europe.

Cora Pearl, whose real name is Eliza Crust, [illegible], is engaged in writing her memoirs. Some of her intimate acquaintances [illegible].

One of the queens of the Parisian demi-monde, [illegible] of Brussels, was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of having participated in a forgery involving a very large amount of money, and was taken to the prison of St. [illegible]. The sudden change in her fate, and the harsh treatment she underwent after a life of luxury and dissipation, preyed so heavily on her mind that she made several attempts to commit suicide, and, on being punished severely for these desperate acts, went mad. A number of foreign princes had been among her adorers.

General Notices.

CAMP MEETING.

The Annual Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church, Chicago District, will be held on the grounds of the Association, near Desplaines Station, on the Wisconsin Div. of the Northwestern Railway, commencing Wednesday, August 21, and hold one week.

REV. HOOPER CREWS, Superintendent.

The Northwestern Railway will carry passengers between Waukegan, Chicago, Elgin, Woodstock and intermediate points, and the Camp Ground, at reduced fares. Baggage free. Trains leave Chicago 9 a. m., 2 and 5:30 p. m. [illegible] Leave the grounds [illegible] Day board furnished on the grounds at reasonable rates.

GEO. F. FOSTER, President.
T. C. HOAG, Secretary.

TO TAILORS.

I have a button-hole machine, in perfect order, which I wish to dispose of. Having no use for it, I will sell it for $[illegible] (one-half its cost price), or will trade for a Singer or Grover & Baker family machine. A bargain for somebody. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 347 [illegible]-st., near Quincy.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, by a decretal order of the Will Circuit Court, in Chancery, has been appointed Receiver of all the property and effects of the

Illinois Manufacturing Co.,
AT JOLIET, ILL.

All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said firm will present them immediately to the subscriber for adjustment.
GEO. H. MUNROE.
Dated Joliet, Aug. 15, 1867.

Patents.

PATENT BRIDLE BIT.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. Territory in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, for the sale of

Woodmansee's Patent Bridle Bit.

It is the best bit ever made, and is selling very rapidly. A full supply on hand for wholesale and retail trade, and sent anywhere by express, C. O. D.
J. W. K. LEMON, Gen'l Agent,
87 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Flour.

NAUGATUCK,
DOUGLAS,
AND
HARBOR MILLS
FLOUR
FOR SALE BY
RICE BROTHERS,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale.

LOUISVILLE, OSWEGO AND AKRON CEMENT.

Also, Calcined Plaster (Stucco), just received and for sale by HALE & CO., 138 South Water-st.

Seines, Nets, Twine, &c.

Nettings and Fittings of every description for sale and furnished to order by
H. & G. W. LORD,
80 COMMERCIAL-ST. BOSTON.

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL.

This institution has been organized for the education of a limited number of students. The course of instruction will embrace each branch as forms a thorough English education, together with the ancient and modern languages. The schoolroom is located in Smith & Nixon's Block. Apply for further information to S. D. PHELPS, Room 36 Arcade Building, or to W. G. DYAS, 96 Washington-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

At Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location, commences its fall session [illegible] 19th, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MODERN LANGUAGES.
BY MONSIEUR LE GENDRE.

French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese taught. Schools and all ages attended. Apply at 19 LaSalle-st., Room 20.

University Notre Dame,
St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

Studies will be resumed at this institution on
TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.
For Catalogues, address
REV. WM. CORBY, S. S. C., President,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Transportation.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO'Y.

FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The Splendid Upper Cabin Passage Steamer

"MOHAWK," Capt. Gibson,

Will leave her dock, foot of LaSalle-st., North Side, on MONDAY, August 19th, at 7 o'clock p. m. For passage apply to S. HOWE, No. 2 Lake-st., Adams House, or 80 South Water-st., foot of State.
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

Goodrich's Independent Lake Superior Line!

☞ TOUCHING AT ALL LAKE SUPERIOR PORTS.

The splendid, new, low-pressure, side-wheel Steamer

NORTHWEST,
CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.

Will make five GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible]. This new and beautiful steamer is the largest, most commodious and best appointed on the Lake. For further information apply to or address
A. E. GOODRICH, Chicago.
E. B. WARD, Detroit, Mich.
PETTIT & HOLLAND, Cleveland, Ohio.

Grain Bags.

Corn Exchange Bag Factory.

GRAIN BAGS

OF ALL THE LEADING BRANDS, FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,
133 South Water-st.

Dentistry.

TEETH

EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the Colton Dental Association, 116 Dearborn-st. They use pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, which they have administered to [illegible] patients without accident. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of
CEMENT and SALT.
[illegible] Commission Merchants, [illegible]

Professional.

THROAT, LUNG,
AND
HEART DISEASES,
CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &C.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 100 Washington-st, between Clark and Dearborn.

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.

We have recently spoken of the loathsome disease, nasal catarrh, and its termination in Throat diseases, Consumption and death, and have shown that this terrible disease, the primary symptoms of which at first seem to be but annoyances, invariably ends sooner or later in consumption, or the destruction or serious injury of the bones and the internal structure of the throat and head.

We now give timely notice that this season of the year is peculiarly favorable for their proper treatment and speedy and permanent cure, by the new system of practice which I have introduced, and of which, after unprecedented success of years, I am warranted in speaking as the *true mode of cure* in this prevalent and dangerous class of maladies.

No one of ordinary observation need be reminded that the *greater number of deaths by consumption occur in fall and spring time*, and that at those seasons more than any other throat diseases advance rapidly into hopeless consumption.

More can be done by the Aerian system of cure at this season than for many months to come, in arresting the disease and in restoring the patient to health.

Catarrh and Asthma are curable, and readily yield to the new remedies; so is it with Throat affections and Bronchitis, and even the early stages of Consumption. The afflicted are invited to call and investigate for themselves.

Patients may, after an examination, receive medicines and return home, where the remedies can be used with entire success.

☞ Persons who cannot call may write for a "list of questions," and a little book upon the subject, enclosing postage stamps for the same. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5783, Chicago, Ill.

Lottery.

KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY!

To be Drawn at Covington, Ky.,
Class P, August 15th,
Class Q, August 31st,
1867.

[illegible]

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $280,656.

32,000 Numbers and 788 Prizes.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2.50.

☞ The above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery will be drawn in public in Covington, Ky., by sworn Commissioners at 1 o'clock p. m., at the corner of [illegible]. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State. Bonds are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York Herald and Cincinnati Commercial. The above scheme will be drawn the middle and last of each month during 1867 and 1868. Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent by application to the Managers. Address all orders for Tickets to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.

Financial.

NORTHWESTERN STATES
Banking and Collecting House.

The undersigned beg to inform old correspondents and the public generally, that they continue to collect and remit for Bills, (plain or with documents) promptly on the day of collection, and at the lowest current rates for Exchange. Exchange on Europe and New York [illegible]. Advances on Bills of Lading.
GEO. C. SMITH & BROTHER,
Bankers, 48 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
LANDSCRIP.
100,000 ACRES.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University have authorized the undersigned to sell one hundred thousand acres of Land Scrip issued to the State of Illinois, under authority of an Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862; and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of said Scrip, or any part thereof, AND NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, will be received at the office of John W. Bunn, Treasurer of said University, in the city of Springfield, until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867, at which time said proposals will be opened and the Scrip awarded to the highest and best bidder or bidders. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be accompanied by ten per cent of the amount of the proposals in cash, or in a certificate of deposit of some good bank, payable to the order of John W. Bunn, Treasurer.
JOHN M. GREGORY, Regent.
EMORY COBB, Chairman Finance Com.
JOHN W. BUNN, Treasurer.
Springfield, Ill., July 27, 1867.

Furnaces.

LITTLEFIELD'S
"Morning Glory" Portable & Brick
FURNACES

For burning hard coal. Like the "MORNING GLORY" STOVE.

They Burn at the Base,
Give an Even Heat,
Require Coal only once a Day,
Economize Heat and Fuel,
Need but Little Attention,
And are Self-Cleaning, so that
THEY WILL BURN THROUGH THE ENTIRE SEASON WITHOUT RE-KINDLING.

H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr.,
Dealer in LITTLEFIELD'S "MORNING GLORY" Stoves and Furnaces,
48 STATE-ST.

Express Companies.

WESTERN EXPRESS CO.

Fast Freight Line, from New York, via Erie Railway and
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY STEAMERS,
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., PROP'S.
For rates and Bills Lading apply to
BUSH ALLEN, or A. COLSON,
Ag'ts, 15 Old Slip, New York, or
J. W. TUTTLE, Agt., Chicago.

Excursions.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS.
FARE REDUCED.

The splendid new sidewheel Steamer,

NORTHWEST,
CAPT. BEN. WILKINS,

Leaves DETROIT on Excursion Trips to Lake Superior, FRIDAY, Aug. 23d inst., and TUESDAY, Sept. 3d. Passage at reduced rates, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return, can be secured at my office, [illegible].
A. E. GOODRICH.

Musical.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

The undersigned, having purchased the large stock of Sheet Music formerly owned by Mr. H. M. Higgins, are removing it to their new Store, No. 91 Washington-st., where we trust not only to be able to continue the patronage of the customers of the old store, but also to welcome new ones, with the largest and most complete assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the West. Sole Western Agents for the celebrated "Weber" Piano Fortes.
DeMOTTE BROS.,
91 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

Wanted.

WANTED—
To Exchange for Merchandise, [illegible] Address, for particulars, [illegible], 113 [illegible].

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
WANTED:
Canvassers for a Popular Work of Art. Salary or Commission. Address [illegible].

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE
OF
STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY
AND
OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2d Dist. Iowa,
DAVENPORT, Aug. 5th, 1867.

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, [illegible] on

Wednesday, the 11th day of September,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction, the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

Fractional block eight (8) in Range (3) of Dutch's Addition to the City of Lyons, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the property known as the

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL
AND DISTILLERY."

Said property was conveyed to the United States by W. H. Buchannan by deed dated August [illegible].

The Mill is a substantial stone building, with slate roof, and the machinery of burrs, driven by steam power, capable of manufacturing about two hundred barrels of flour per day.

The Distillery is a wooden building adjoining Mill, and has sufficient capacity for running about [illegible] hundred bushels of corn per day. The steam for both Distillery and Mill is furnished by two large tubular boilers, recently put in at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. There is also upon the premises a new Store House, built of brick, and a fire-proof building, to be used for bonded warehouse.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the house [illegible] upon the Dock Lot (so called) below the mill, and the Cattle Sheds, north of the Distillery, sufficient to stable about six hundred head of cattle.

Also, the following other personal property, to wit:

1 Engine,
2 Pipe Boilers,
2 Mud Drums,
1 Lumber Wagon,
A Lot of Whiskey Barrels,
1 Reaper,
1 Feed Cutter,
1 Iron Safe,
A lot of Office Furniture,
1 Stove Hay Scale,
A lot of Grain Sacks,
A lot of Copper Pipe,
A lot of Box Shooks,
Several hundred Cattle Chains,
A lot of Lumber.

The right to stop this sale at any time is reserved by the Government.

TERMS CASH.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Collector 2d District of Iowa.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
SAINT LOUIS, MO., August 9th, 1867.

Large Sale of Public Property.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at eleven o'clock a. m., to continue from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

[illegible] Great Coats (footmen's),
[illegible] Great Coats (horsemen's),
[illegible] Uniform Hats,
[illegible] Ostrich Feathers,
[illegible] Hat Cords and Tassels,
[illegible] Forage Caps,
[illegible] Uniform Frock Coats,
[illegible] Uniform Jackets,
[illegible] Veteran Reserve Jackets,
[illegible] Knit Jackets,
[illegible] Lined Sack Coats,
[illegible] Unlined Sack Coats,
7,000 Overalls,
[illegible] Stable Frocks,
[illegible] Knit Shirts,
[illegible] Knit Drawers,
[illegible] Leather Neck Stocks,
[illegible] Worsted Sashes,
[illegible] pairs Boots,
[illegible] pairs Bootees,
[illegible] pairs Trowsers (footmen's),
[illegible] pairs Trowsers (horsemen's),
[illegible] Haversacks,
[illegible] Knapsacks,
[illegible] Rubber Blankets,
[illegible] Woolen Blankets,
[illegible] Pickaxes,
[illegible] Pickaxe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold [illegible] at the Depot within ten days of sale, and [illegible].

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent down; the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE
Des Moines Rapids
OF THE
Mississippi River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, at the Des Moines Rapids.

The canal is to be [illegible] long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. [illegible]

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

[illegible]

J. H. WILSON,
[illegible] Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of Lill's Chicago Brewery Company, for one week, for laying down the [illegible] Pavement in the alley leading to their premises. Apply immediately.
WM. LILL, President.
Chicago, August 16th, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of [illegible]
J. H. BATCHELDER,
Sec'y [illegible] Plank Road and Bridge Co.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our Office to the new location,
No. 150 Madison-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO.

Roofing Material.

Roofing Material Depot.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

WILLIAM H. HOLDEN,
Attorney at Law,
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MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

One of the most consistent and practical total abstinence men of this city in an address a few evenings ago, declared that prohibitory liquor laws, as a remedy for intemperance, were as fatal as the disease itself. He uttered an important truth. Intemperance is unquestionably a great evil. It is not always a crime. The confirmed drunkard is an object of pity, as much so as an insane man. But the proportion of mankind who use intoxicating liquors, who are habitual drunkards, is small.

The licensed public houses where liquor is sold in this country, will average, at least in the cities, one to every two hundred inhabitants. The friends of prohibitory laws have always proposed to punish the sellers, and not the consumers. They seem to forget that wherever there is a demand there will be a supply, and as a population of two hundred persons is the average number necessary to sustain a shop of this kind that shop will exist wherever there are two hundred people ready to patronize it. The license fee is added to the cost of the liquor; the expense of keeping the establishment and the profits are added to the cost of the liquor, and all the fines and penalties imposed by prohibitory laws upon the selling of the liquor are added to the cost of the beverage, and as long as there is a sufficient number of persons to patronize it, the shop, in some form or another, will exist.

The patrons of these shops, as well as those who purchase in quantity and consume at home, use a variety of beverages—some in which alcohol is the principal ingredient, and others in which it is a comparatively small item. The temperance men with a strange blindness make no discrimination between whiskey and beer, between Rhine wine and Jamaica rum. The agricultural societies of all the States are encouraging the cultivation of grapes with a view of supplying the country with an abundance of pure wine to take the place of strong alcoholic drinks; while the temperance men, with unabated zeal, stamp the wine grower and the wine seller as makers and dealers in hell fire.

The man who can induce one thousand of his fellow men to abandon the use of brandy, whiskey, and other strongly alcoholic liquors, and substitute light wines in their place, will do more for the cause of temperance than one hundred preachers and advocates of prohibitory laws can accomplish in a lifetime. People will not be driven in matters of domestic taste and economy, and ought not to be. The man who assumes to drive them is an impertinent busybody. The prohibitionists would have sent a constable after the Savior of mankind, for performing the miracle at Cana of Galilee. They call themselves Radicals, forsooth! They are the most hide-bound Conservatives in the land. Radicalism is always in the direction of liberty, while they are always moving in the opposite direction, and in the most clumsy manner. Setting out with the proposition that men are incompetent to decide for themselves which they ought to drink, they visit their penalties not upon the man who drinks, but upon him who sells. If any law could stop the sale of spirituous liquors, the excise on whiskey is such a law. It imposes a tax of two thousand per cent. upon the article. It is provided with the most formidable machinery for its collection, and it commands the assent and co-operation of the community. But the demand for the article continues, and it will be supplied in spite of tax, and in spite of the prohibitory laws. It is the intolerable folly to attempt to prohibit the sale of that for which there is an almost universal demand. There are very few persons who do not use some kind of spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquor to some extent, and for some purpose. All the experiments that have been made in prohibition have failed to effect their object, though they have caused perjury and riots and general contempt for law wherever they have been tried.

LIBERALISM IN EUROPE.

The British Government, in obedience to the growing power of the people, has passed a very important Reform Bill, and has withdrawn the proposition intended to close the royal parks against public meetings. No one supposes that the English aristocracy have made these concessions voluntarily or willingly; they have yielded to necessity—to a consciousness that the people have become a power in the land which it is vain to oppose, and what they have done has been done in the hope that no more will be required, at least in their generation. Almost simultaneously with these events in England, comes the intelligence that in the recent election throughout the French Empire for members of the Councils General, the Opposition have made very heavy gains. In Italy the people seem to have thoroughly thrown off their allegiance to Rome; a measure virtually confiscating the property of the Church has passed, and received only fifteen negative votes in a body of between four and five hundred men. The Emperor of Austria is profuse in promises of constitutional liberty, if in nothing else, and even the Sultan of Turkey announces his intention to adopt some of the reforms known to civilized nations.

All these hopeful signs and actual achievements in behalf of freedom and humanity are not the result of chance, but inevitably result from causes that may be easily traced. The intercourse between nations; the diffusion of education among the people; the telegraph that brings the great cities of the world together, have rendered impossible the exclusiveness, kingcraft and oppression of the past. They have aroused a spirit among the people, wiser than the untutored love of liberty that has generally characterized the revolutionary movements in days gone by, and ruined the cause by its excesses; they have taught the people their power and how to exercise it; how to conquer by patience and waiting, peacefully asserting their rights and demanding their recognition. Thus no victory was ever more peacefully gained than the great triumph which has just crowned the popular cause in England. Great meetings have been held, and vast processions have marched through the streets; crowds have assembled which, in former times, would have menaced London with imminent destruction. But there have been no disturbances; the people who participated in these demonstrations, made it apparent by their conduct that neither riot nor pillage was their purpose, but that they had natural rights of which they were deprived by unjust laws, and that they expected the Government to remove the iniquitous restrictions. It must be admitted that in no period of the past has a "campaign" been so wisely managed in England. It must be admitted, in fact, that the period is only very recent when a campaign could have been so wisely managed; when the people had that appreciation of the cause and of their own dignity, to engage in such demonstrations without committing deeds of disgraceful violence. John Bright says it is a Revolution. It is a Revolution, not only because it enfranchises hundreds of thousands of men who were before denied a ballot, but because it has instructed the people in a knowledge of their rights, and taught them to achieve political victories without bloodshed or disturbance. Those who imagine that progress and reform will march no further in England during this generation; the noble lords who suppose they have bought their peace for the remainder of their lives, will find themselves sadly mistaken. This is one of the revolutions that does not go backward, but steadily moves forward. It cannot be stayed until England has universal suffrage and democratic institutions in fact, whatever they may be in form and in name. Earl Stanhope seemed to have had some idea of this, when, in a recent debate in the House of Lords on a proposed amendment to the Reform Bill, he said that "their Lordships should consider that they were about to transfer the government of the country from the middle classes, who had exercised it during the last thirty years, to that which he would call the wages class—the class subsisting on weekly wages. This was an immense change. He did not say the Constitution would suffer, nor did he share in the gloomy anticipations which had been expressed with so much force, ability and knowledge by his noble friend opposite; at the same time, no man else knew where they were going." It is very likely that the great [illegible] the body to whom these remarks [illegible] are indeed quite [illegible] as [illegible] but the enlight[illegible] a clear apprehension of the fact that they are rapidly approximating republican institutions, and that nearly all, if not all, the nations of Europe are moving in the same general direction. The success of these institutions in this country, and their signal vindication in our recent war, are [illegible] to the people of the Old World. It is to be hoped that the Liberal party in France and other countries will be controlled by the same wise moderation that has prevailed in England. If so, we may look for the rapid development of free sentiment and the growth of free institutions without civil war or harmful convulsion.

BONNER AND DEXTER.

The celebrated horse Dexter, having performed the greatest feats that had ever been known upon the turf, has been purchased by a philosopher and humanitarian, and retired from further strifes, struggles and displays with ignoble rivals of his own kind, or younger ones yet to be brought forward on the course. We think this is just, and that Mr. Bonner has displayed a true appreciation of what is due to greatness. Looked at from the turfman's standpoint, Dexter is the foremost of the horse family. He is without a peer; he is at once the hero and the champion of all that is excellent and good and admirable in horse virtues. He has gained all the laurels and fame that it is possible for him to achieve. If he were to do more than he has done, he would only be surpassing himself—he having already opened a wide gap between himself and the rest of his race. To keep him any longer on the turf would be degrading. He could make no race, because there is none to compete with him. To trot him with other horses would be merely to use him as a show, degrading the monarch of the turf to a mere circus animal. Therefore, Mr. Bonner deserves the applause of the lovers of true greatness, in rescuing Dexter from the course, and transferring him to the calm repose of the Bonner stables, where he will rest upon his honors, eat his oats with dignity, assist in editing the *Ledger*, and pass his days in the honorable quiet which should attend the great who have reached the zenith of their glory. All honor to Dexter and Bonner, and Bonner and Dexter.

It is one of the misfortunes of greatness—and we speak now of human greatness—that it is never satisfied with what it has accomplished; and that men who have attained the zenith of their glory will not be content, instead of enjoying for all time a full measure of applause, they are perpetually thrusting themselves forward for new honors and new worship, against which time has set his irrevocable decree. Washington and Franklin alone, of the statesmen of America, knew when to retire to private life, and leave to younger men the strife for honors and distinction which they had long since attained. They alone knew when their measure of glory was full. The majority of their successors have continued upon the course until they have lost their exclusive fame in vain struggles with younger and fresher rivals. It was their misfortune that there was no Bonner having the means to withdraw them from public life when they had reached their extreme altitude. There has not been a day in the history of the country when some of our public men might not have been put on the retired list with a great saving to their fame. There has not been a day in our history which has not witnessed the declining fame of heroes, statesmen and orators, who, having played their part with great success, have lingered too long on the stage, and been unwilling witnesses to the decay of their own reputation, and the triumph of their successors.

We think that the example set by Mr. Bonner, in the case of Dexter, is suggestive of what might be done in behalf of the great men who succeed one another in the struggles upon the political course. An association of humanitarians might be organized, and when a great man has reached the point where he stands without a rival—when any further victory by him must be over himself and not over others—it should interpose kindly to withdraw him, and place him among the nation's idols, an object of veneration and homage for all time, and an example of greatness upon which the ambitious may gaze without rivalry and without detraction. There are at this moment at least a score of public men who have had recorded in time past to their honor bright deeds of statesmanship and public service, but who, by a too protracted continuance upon the course, are losing character by comparison with younger and better rivals. We have societies for the Preservation of Game. Let us have one for the Preservation of Fame.

PROHIBITION IN MICHIGAN.

The most exciting and earnestly-debated question before the Michigan Constitutional Convention is the question of liquor prohibition. The ultra-prohibitionists have insisted on incorporating a provision in the proposed Constitution, making it obligatory on all future Legislatures to pass laws prohibiting the sale or use of any kind of spirituous, malt or vinous beverages in that State. The moderates proposed to submit the prohibitory clause to a separate vote of the people, but the ultras contested this proposition with great bitterness, which is the more singular as they assert that the prohibitionists constitute a large majority of the voters of the State. If they represent a majority why do they oppose separate submission? If they are in the minority they have no right to compel a majority of the people to choose between rejecting the whole instrument or rejecting prohibition.

The Copperheads have worked adroitly as a balance-of-power faction, between the ultras and moderates, to fasten a prohibitory clause on the Constitution, hoping thereby to secure its defeat on the vote of ratification. A week ago, the ultras succeeded in fastening "prohibition" on the new Constitution, and great was the joy of the Copperheads thereat. A few days afterwards, the moderates moved a reconsideration, and carried it, much to the disgust and chagrin of the Cops., who, however, managed to maintain a "dead lock" for several days. Finally, the matter was settled on Saturday, by a compromise, offered by one of the prohibitionists, for the separate submission of prohibition and of annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature. This double proposition was adopted by a vote of yeas *fifty five*, nays *twenty five*—the Copperheads and excessive ultras voting in the negative. On the day previous the same proposition was defeated by two majority. But thirteen of the prohibitionists, perceiving the trap the Cops. had set for them, changed their votes, and caught the Cops. in their own trap. The prohibition question now goes to the people on its own merits, disconnected from politics, and every citizen will vote for or against prohibition, according to his individual sentiments. This wise course of the Convention saves the new Constitution, which contains many excellent features and improvements on the old one. On the prohibition question the vote will probably be close. There were petitions for prohibition presented to the Convention containing 31,050 names and remonstrances against it containing 30,500 names. Popular feeling seems to be very evenly divided on the question. The old Constitution contains a provision authorizing the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law; but the statutes on that subject have remained inoperative and a dead letter in all parts of the State where the majority of the people were opposed to prohibition. In many rural districts, where nearly everybody voluntarily abstains from all stimulating beverages, the law has been enforced to the extent of preventing the sale of liquors to all persons, except those who desired to have it. This has been the uniform experience with prohibitory laws in other States—Michigan forming no exception.

TREASON BECOMING ODIOUS.

It is evident that the people of the North have no great reverence for the leaders in the late rebellion. It is only a few days since Jeff. Davis was hissed, and ever stoned, in a Vermont village; and now we are informed that Generals Beauregard and Magruder were introduced in the Stock Exchange of New York, on Friday, and hissed as they left. Both were officers in the service of the United States at the outbreak of the rebellion. Beauregard was in command of West Point, and swore and cursed Abolition all the way down to New York, when he was compelled to surrender the command by an order from Washington. Magruder commanded a battery, subsequently known as Rickett's Battery, and attached to Sumner's Corps, Sedgwick's Division. At the battle of Fair Oaks he encountered his old battery, and is said to have declared he would take it if it cost a thousand lives. He charged on it three times successively, with desperate valor, leading his men into the very jaws of death, in the vain hope of seizing the coveted prize. His men exhibited extraordinary steadiness, moving up and closing the thinned ranks with a precision worthy of the bravest veterans. But the battery poured its deadly grape into their faces, the ground was covered with the slain, and the traitor was unable to recover the guns he had basely deserted.

Like Jeff. Davis, both of these Generals are unrepentant rebels. They had both eaten the bread of the United States Government and lived on its bounty prior to their treason. Jeff. himself drew his salary up to the time he left the Senate to take the lead in the rebellion. The people of the North are a forgiving people. They have no vindictive feelings toward the people of the South. They are ready to bury all feelings of vindictiveness for any rebel who repents of his sins, or accepts the situation in good faith. But for such rebels as these, who betrayed the Government whose bounty they had shared, and still cling to the "lost cause," and mourn its failure, they have no sympathy. Treason is rapidly becoming odious, and such rebels as these had better quietly pursue their own business at home, and not attempt to thrust themselves on Northern society.

GENERAL HOWARD.

Our Washington special states that General Sickles, who is now on duty as District Commander by virtue of his brevet rank of Major General, will shortly return to his regular rank as Colonel, which will displace him from his present command. Brevet Major General Howard will then serve in his real rank as Brigadier, and would be the only officer of sufficient rank who could be sent to take Sickles' place. We infer from this dispatch that General Grant intends to secure the appointment of General Howard as District Commandant of North and South Carolina, whenever General Sickles is returned to his rank in the regular army. If a change be made, there is no man whose selection would give the public as much pleasure as that of General Howard. There would be no retrograde steps taken by him in the work of reorganizing State Governments in the South. He is a warm supporter of the principle of equal suffrage, and a hearty endorser of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. So long as he commanded in the Carolinas the colored men would be secure in the possession of all their rights and privileges. But General Sickles has performed his duty so well that the public are quite content with his excellent administration of affairs, and would not even desire to have him superseded by so able and popular an officer as General Howard.

GENERAL POPE'S LETTER.

General Pope's letter to General Grant respecting the incendiary course of the rebel leaders in Alabama and Georgia, will attract considerable public attention. The letter was promptly laid before the President by General Grant, and also given to the Associated Press, to be spread before the public. The letter created a decided sensation in Washington, and much interest is manifested as to what action the President and Cabinet will take in the premises. General Pope declares that in his opinion, reconstruction on a satisfactory basis is hopeless, so long as incendiary rebel demagogues, like B. H. Hill, are allowed to prowl about the country stirring up mischief and blowing the embers of sedition. He expresses the opinion that they should be removed from the South. His exact language is as follows:

"It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment the condition of affairs in the Southern States, [illegible] reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to *free the country of the disloyal and turbulent leaders of the reactionary party*. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence which they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace. * * * It would seem wise to adopt what measures are practical *to remove from the States in process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger loyal government in Tennessee.*

"It is better the country should know the truth on this subject now, than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake had been made in the plan and execution of the Reconstruction Act."

Judge Ranney, of Ohio, who is a candidate on the Copperhead State ticket, in a recent speech remarked that "Andrew Johnson to-day, instead of being the President of the Republic, is the merest nothing that you can possibly imagine."

This is undoubtedly true and tersely expressed; but why is it true? Because he betrayed the party which is responsible for the administration of public affairs. The party in the majority constitutes the government in a country where the democratic form of government prevails. General Longstreet recently declared in a published letter that the Republican party is the government and must so continue while a majority of the people support it. Its will, he says, is law and must be obeyed by the minority. It has the power, therefore, and the right to enact its principles and policies into statutes, binding upon the whole people, and it is the duty of Andrew Johnson, acting as President, to support its principles and carry out its measures in good faith. He is not the law-making power, but merely an executive agent. He has no right to oppose any policy unless it be sanctioned by the government party. When he undertakes to enforce a policy of his own, or to render nugatory the laws and measures of the responsible party of government, he becomes a traitor. His duty is to obey or resign. He has refused to do either, but has attempted to play the *role* of Dictator, and to set up his individual will as the law of the land. For this reason he has been stripped of part of his power for mischief, and richly deserves to be not only reduced to nothing, but to be cashiered and ejected from the Executive Chair.

The Copperhead roar of exultation over the suspension of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton from his office of Secretary of War, is destined to be of very brief duration. In ninety days Congress will assemble, when Johnson must place before the Senate the grounds upon which he suspended him. He must furnish satisfactory proof that the Secretary of War "has been guilty of misconduct in office, or of crime, or that he has become incapable, or legally disqualified to perform the duties of the office." Who believes that Johnson can produce evidence to sustain either of those allegations? His courtiers have pointed out nothing that Stanton has done which falls under either head. If Johnson fails to make good his charges against the Secretary of War, the Senate will exonerate him and pronounce him innocent, and, by virtue of the Tenure of Office Law, Stanton will resume his place as Secretary of War. He can well afford to be "suspended" for a few months for the opportunity there will be given him to turn the tables on his enemies and to cover Johnson with shame and confusion. The Copperheads are crowing before they are out of the woods. They are not done with the Carnot of the war, who organized victory and did more than any mortal man to crush the rebellion.

A dozen members of the Board of Trade have been arrested and held to bail for "gambling" on the information of one Goodrich. The Board of Trade held an indignation meeting on the subject. The Chicago *Times* hinted that Goodrich was engaged in a blackmailing operation. Goodrich sued the *Times* for libel, and the Board of Trade passed a stinging resolution implying that the *Times* had brought all the woes upon them, which was untrue. Now if Goodrich can sue the *Times* for libel when it was [illegible] against the common enemy, [illegible] the *Times* sue the Board of Trade for [illegible] making a false charge against it?

Since General Grant became Acting Secretary of War, the New York *Tribune* has been continually [illegible] Secretary Stanton. No newspaper in the country has vilified the Secretary more foully in times past than the New York *Tribune*. Its attacks upon him have been of that peculiar Joab-like character for which Mr. Greeley is distinguished. The sudden sympathy for Mr. Stanton which has come over H. G. is entirely of the crocodile order.

Every person, almost, of the masculine persuasion, irrespective of age, station, or condition, has an attack of "base ball," or is just recovering from it. It is spreading like an epidemic all over the land. Like children and the measles no one escapes the infection. The first question asked by any acquaintance [illegible] meet is, What nine do you belong to? Old bunkers and silver grays are as liable to an attack of the base ball fever as Young America. But, like all epidemics, it will have its "run," and then "go out."

Personal Items.

Somebody has [illegible] the [illegible] Mountain Road Lottery, [illegible]

The New York *Evening Post* styles the engagement of Major Rodman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, "a happy conjunction of Army and Navy."

Mrs. Sumner, of Piqua, Ohio, recently celebrated her one hundredth anniversary in that city. A large number of her descendants, comprising children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and, we believe, great-great-grandchildren, were present.

From the manner in which the critics treat Gail Hamilton's latest book, it would seem [illegible] she is going "Wool-Gathering," and getting well shorn.

James A. Cutting, inventor of the ambrotype, died last week in the Worcester Insane Asylum. He made many thousands of dollars out of his discovery, but spent his income in an extravagant experimental aquarium, and finally went mad. His aquarium is now at Barnum's.

The latest intelligence about [illegible] is that she was to be married to Robert Henry Henderson, "the drummer boy of the Rappahannock," [illegible] marriage with a Poughkeepsie, New York, girl.

Ex-Governor Gilpin, of Colorado, lately sold a strip of land for [illegible], and is now the richest man in the West.

It is said that Boucicault is writing a new drama for Edwin Booth. The hero is John Brown.

The Rev. Newman Hall, the eloquent Independent minister in England, [illegible] their prejudices against the North and the Union.

John Heller, a German, aged sixty-two, residing at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, [illegible] in Germany, [illegible] With this wife he had [illegible] at four successive births, [illegible] the latter [illegible] married, and the mother of [illegible] three children [illegible] a single birth [illegible] a birth. The [illegible] boys and [illegible] girls, only four of whom are [illegible] in voting.

FROM LONDON.

The Debates in Parliament.

Scenes in the House of Lords Described.

The Private Life of the Queen.

Singular Details.

The Queen and Prince Albert Compared.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, England, August 3.

When you print this, the Reform Bill, I imagine, will, in some shape or other, be part of the statute book of England. It would be idle to spend any time in discussing the amendments which have been before the Peers this week, but it is not uninteresting to put on record the predictions which some of the ablest of their number have uttered respecting the effect of the measure upon the future of England. First, a word as to the circumstances under which the debates are taking place.

During most of the discussions the thin gallery which runs round three sides of the chamber, about half-way up the oaken sides, has been filled with Peeresses or their daughters, and an exquisitely pretty border they make. There are not many beauties amongst them, but their gay summer dresses are in delightful taste, and the bright colors, the long stripes of mauve and white, the pure white, the blue, the pink, and the finish of the material, afford a delicious contrast to the heavy carving of the wall and the painted figures on the windows. Sometimes a real beauty steps in, and at once creates a sensation. There is a lovely fairy, dressed from head to foot in blue—tall and perfectly made, with grace in every line and movement—who has sadly distracted our attention during some of even the more important proceedings. Do these fair ones listen? I doubt it. For a time they look down on [illegible] but the eye soon wanders, and then they begin to look at each other. Their dressiness is not imitated by the Lords. There are few who more disregard their clothes than the average English peers. If you look down at them in their Legislature, you see a battered collection of old hats, well-worn coats, eccentric collars, shabby trowsers and clumsy boots, such as one would see in the Jews' quarter at Houndsditch. Nor do the features in many instances carry off the suggestion of the clothes. Lord Derby looks a round-shouldered old gentleman, with a rim of white hair down the sides of his face and under his chin, and he talks—not to be irreverent—very much like an old woman through the loss of some very necessary teeth. Earl Dudley is monstrously rich; but, as he sits by the table, with his long black ringlets, like a woman's, hanging by the side of his countenance, he is dreadfully like the villain in a melo-drama, or a ring-keeper at a prize fight. Earl Grey reminds you of the street beggar who is usually heard in our bye streets while rain is falling, and whose pathetic sentences reach you in broken bits, varying with his emphasis or the direction in which he turns. Lord Lytton probably dyes his hair, for it is of too sunny a hue to belong to a sexagenarian; but, as he leans forward, with his hand behind his ear, in order the better to cope with his deafness, he recalls a Jewish old-clothes man to mind. The Bishops fidget and fuss in their seats, as though they felt they were *parvenus*. One or other of them is leaving or returning every few minutes. I observe that they get a good many notes in the course of the evening, and generally those missives proceed from ladies in the lobby outside, who are desirous for seats. Ladies are only allowed to sit in the body of the House when the ceremony of opening Parliament takes place; at all other times they must ascend to the gallery, and the Bishops are not always able to comply with the prayers of their petitioners. In the new light in which we are beginning to regard things, the presence of the Bishops at all, seems an anomaly, and I think they begin to feel it so themselves. They are injured in their spiritual office by this perpetual dabbling with the details of legislation. When I was there the other night, one of the speakers was reading to the House a list of some of the atrocious sums which were paid for votes in a few boroughs at the last election, and of the nine Bishops present, all save one, the Bishop of London, joined, so far as I could see, in the laughter which the bribery confessions excited. The reverend divines appeared to regard it as an excellent joke. The Bishop of London sat stern and sad; disgusted, I fancy, alike with the narrative and with the behavior of his fellow Bishops present.

Lord Derby's gout has kept him in bed for some days. He intends, in any case, to retire at the close of the session, and then who is to be the candidate for the Premiership. Lord Stanley? Mr. Disraeli? The Earl of Malmesbury, who has acted as the leader *pro tem.*, is chosen by Earl Derby as a foil to his brilliancy and vivacity. The Ministry are wretchedly off in the Upper House. It has *five Dukes*, and of these not one could have earned £100 a year as a clerk, had he been born out of the ranks of the aristocracy. The fact is still amazing that a Ministry with five Dukes should propose so democratic a bill, though their second thoughts appear to be turning them against it, and they may do much to spoil it yet. Sometimes Mr. Lowe comes in to hear the debate, and, in the manner he is received, we see what wonders a year has produced. Twelve months ago, after his great speeches against the very moderate Reform Bill of Earl Russell, Mr. Lowe could not stride round to the steps of the Throne in the House of Lords without being surrounded by an admiring circle of Conservative Peers, who vied with each other for the honor of pressing his hand; who congratulated him on the triumphs of his eloquence, and begged him to consider himself the savior of his country. Even the Prince of Wales was "taken in," as George Hudson, the railway king, exclaimed when the Duke of Wellington came to one of his "receptions," for the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge swelled the levee of the admirers of Mr. Lowe, and shook his hand with eagerness. Now everybody gives him the "cold shoulder," and looks another way.

THE PROPHECIES OF DEMOCRACY.

It is a conviction entertained by several of the Peers that the House of Lords itself cannot remain independent in the presence of the Commons when the latter are the representatives of the multitude. "I do not think," Earl Shaftesbury says, "this House will be put out by any violent act, but we shall [illegible]." Others, who are not so alarmed as the Earl, still believe that the House of Lords will practically be reduced to the condition of a mere office of registry for the edicts of the other House of Parliament. And then the broad questions which are to be discussed. The re-distribution of property and the incidents of taxation, are certain to be speedily the theme of debate. Then there is the Established Church; questions in respect to free trade in land, and to the evil of allowing land to accumulate in a few hands. It is feared that the members of the House of Commons will be returned, committed to further and deeper pledges of democratic legislation, and will not be the delegates of popular will because they may happen to be rich. Lord Carnarvon contends that, even if the same men were returned, the House would deteriorate, "because although they might sit for the same places they would be returned by constituencies of a very different character, and there would be all the difference between them then and now that there was between an actor who spoke to the boxes and an actor who spoke to the gallery."

No wonder, therefore, that at the time I write, the enemies of the bill, Whig and Tory, are exhausting their ingenuity [illegible] mutilate, or hamper [illegible].

I may say that the *Saturday Review* thinks it quite possible we may see in the next House of Commons a Radical Cabinet of indisputable ability. Mr. Disraeli has made it easy, and has indeed driven the Whigs to radicalism.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE QUEEN—SINGULAR DETAILS.

A few mornings ago, the "contents-bills" of the penny papers, posted in the newssellers' windows and on the dead walls, announced in flaming letters that the columns that day contained "curious particulars of the Queen, of her courtship and her marriage, [illegible] of her domestic life, together with a variety of particulars respecting the late Prince-Consort." All this was to signify that the book alluded to in my last communication, the "Early Years of the Prince Consort," had appeared and had been gutted by the enterprising editors. I wonder how the Prince of Wales liked the look of these placards. If he has an ounce of pride in him, he must have winced in his pain.

Up to this moment there has been no great review or criticism of the book. [illegible] it is considered to be out of the range of works that are to be dealt with in their entirety. The editors have therefore been content to extract, [illegible] laudation. After a [illegible] of delicacy will be [illegible] than a somewhat different estimate will be made. The work, in my opinion, ought not to have appeared in its present state, in the Queen's lifetime. It starts a number of topics which had better have been allowed to rest; and its character and construction are not easily harmonized with the highest kind of self-respect. It is partly written, observe, by the Queen, and partly by her Private Secretary, General Grey, and, roughly speaking, it might be said that the portion penned by the Queen is devoted to exalting the virtues of the Prince, while that contributed by the General consists of laudation of the Queen. This method naturally has a curious effect. Half a page is by the Queen, and the other by the nominal compiler, but the reader is made to feel that all the latter part has also been carefully supervised and touched up by Her Majesty. Would it not, under such circumstances, have been more dignified to strike out elaborate tributes to the Queen? All that was said passed before her eyes, and she gave it her seal. One would infer she had condoned her Secretary's enthusiasm in the Prince.

Some of the Queen's notes are childish and ludicrous. One of them, referring to the Prince's antipathies, runs thus: "Note by the Queen—Especially toads." Another reads: "Note by the Queen—This is a mistake. He certainly had it"—the "it" being the whooping cough. Several of the incidents of the Prince's childhood would not have been recorded in the biography of a less eminent personage. The minuteness with which the world is told of Her Majesty's dislike, when younger, of getting up early, and of the way in which this weakness was overcome by the Prince-Consort; of his objection to late hours; his determination to be "master in his own house," though his wife was Queen; and his particular attentions during Her Majesty's confinements, are parts of the volume which will, no doubt, gratify public curiosity, but one can imagine that they will be a matter of annoyance to the children. The Queen is specially anxious to let us know that she obeyed him; and she is still lost in wonder that he should have made such a sacrifice as to leave his native country and family to marry her. She blames herself bitterly for having kept him waiting and glories in the fact that he had intended to tell her, if she had not made the offer to him just at the time she did, that he would have nothing more to say to her. These, however, are small affairs. The passages which vex our statesmen class are those in which the world is informed of the opposition of King William IV. to the marriage; the animus displayed by the Duke of Sussex and "others who shall be (the Queen says) nameless," in the arrangement of precedence; a soreness respecting the cutting down, by Parliament, of the annuity to the Prince, originally proposed by the Government; the Queen's dislike, when she came to the throne and long afterwards, to the Tories. These things it was indiscreet, they say, to reveal. Tradespeople, too, are savage at the terms in which she expresses her dislike of living in London. It is plainly said, also, that the Prince would have been more popular with some if he had gone frequently to the race course, and had entered into the dissipations of the aristocracy; and then a very meaning warning is introduced for the Prince of Wales. "Above all," we read, "he (Prince Albert) has set an example for his children, from which they can never deviate without falling in public estimation, and running the risk of undoing the work which he has been so instrumental in accomplishing." This paragraph purports to be written by General Grey; but I fancy it is by the anxious mother.

The peculiarly feminine way in which Her Majesty gives testimonials to some of those who are about her, is curious. The following note by her will rather tease than gratify a very well known officer who moves a good deal in society. The note relates to General Seymour, who was groom in waiting to the Prince, and is now in the same capacity with the Queen, and who was a travelling companion to the deceased Prince. The Queen writes: "The Prince told the Queen, in after years, how good a young man he was, and how anxious he had been to keep everything that was bad or impure from approaching him, though God knows, vice itself would ever have recoiled from the look alone of one who wore the 'lily of a blameless life,' but, still, it is pleasing to record such conduct."

Among the bits of private habit of which we get a glimpse, one is Victoria's practice of carrying about with her at all times, and wherever she may go, a certain album which belonged to her husband. In one of her notes, she says she never speaks, even now, of "my children," but of "our children." The table appears to be usually covered with pictures and photographs of the Prince. She cannot hear a nightingale "without fancying she hears him, and without the deepest, saddest emotion."

The Royal lady was so pleased with the description of her marriage, which appeared the day after the event (viz., February 11, 1840), in the *Times*, that she reprints the narrative in an appendix, and refers to it in the body of the work. It is rather odd to find the following passage retained:

"Among the various excellent arrangements connected with the celebration of Her Majesty's marriage, we heard with some astonishment and regret, that the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, who were obliged to sustain no unimportant part in the solemnization, did so, for the first time on such an occasion, not only without receiving any remuneration for their trouble, but without even a pair of gloves, a rosette, or any other favor being allowed them."

There's immortality!

PRINCE ALBERT'S LAST MEMORANDUM.

It is mentioned by General Grey that, on the 1st December, 1861, when suffering under the extreme prostration of his last fatal illness, the Prince roused himself to write a memorandum for the Queen on the communication which the Government proposed to make to the United States on the affair of the Trent. This memorandum was adopted by the Queen, and influencing as it did, the tone of the Government communication (according to the Queen) had a material effect in preventing a rupture between the two countries. No doubt in a later volume this memorandum will see the light. Except the commencement of a letter to the little Prince Leopold, which he could not continue after the first line, this memorandum contained the last words written by the Prince.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT COMPARED.

General Grey himself allows that the further prosecution of the work will be a matter of peculiar difficulty. "From the Prince's constantly increasing connection," he says, "with the political events of the day, so many of the principal actors in which are still living, it will be impossible to do full justice to his character without a reference to those events, and to the influence which he brought to bear upon them."

Mr. Theodore Martin, who will edit the remaining volumes, is an accomplished *litterateur*, and like his wife, Helen Faucet, extremely fond of art, but I am not aware that he possesses the sort of tact and information which would enable him to get through this labor without offending people.

The perusal of the volume as a whole has produced in my mind a keener sense than ever of the nobleness of Prince Albert's character; of his desire above all things to lead a virtuous and useful life; of his indifference to any distinctions but moral ones; and of his beautiful love of his wife and his children. The Queen was able at all events to see that he was her superior, and she resolutely strove to reach the ideal he placed before her, and to follow him in his investigations into truth of whatever kind. Morally she was his equal, but she never reached his intellectual level. She could see and recognize its height, which is more than most women of her position could have done, but she could not stand there. This very book may be quoted to prove it. Testifying everywhere to the presence of goodness, it also witnesses to a weakness of judgment and nerve which Prince Albert himself could never have displayed.

THE LATE KING LEOPOLD, QUEEN CAROLINE AND GEORGE IV.

Some lengthy reminiscences written for the Queen by that eminently wise and long-headed [illegible], the late King of the Belgians, bristle with disreputable materials. The subject deserves a separate treatment, but I limit myself to extracting a passage of historical interest. The King is writing of the time when he was "Prince" Leopold, and just after the death of his first wife, the darling of the nation, the Princess Charlotte. He says:

"Queen Caroline's arrival in June threw the whole country into confusion. Prince Leopold's position became exceedingly distressing between the King and Queen Caroline. A severe illness of his mother, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, would have given a color to his leaving England to keep out of the painful struggle which was going on; it was, however, not to be. The King, who employed Lord Lauderdale in this sad affair, [illegible] the mother of Princess Charlotte, who, though she knew her mother well, loved her very much? The Prince determined not to interfere till the evidence against the Queen should be closed, so that whatever he might do could not influence the evidence. This decision was evidently the most honest and the most impartial. He waited till the evidence was closed, and then paid a visit to his mother-in-law at the Brandenburg House. She received him kindly, looked very strange, and said strange things. [illegible] Ministers came to the certainty that the proceedings could not be carried further. They proposed that the measure should be given up. The King, who had been [illegible] must be confessed, much maltreated during this sad trial, was furious and particularly against Prince Leopold. He never forgave it, being very vindictive, though he occasionally showed kinder sentiments, particularly during Mr. Canning's being Minister. He, of course, at first declared he would never see the Prince again. However, the Duke of York arranged an interview. The King could not resist his curiosity and got Prince Leopold to tell him how Queen Caroline was dressed, and all sorts of details."

Of the circumstances of Princess Charlotte's death, the King says: "November saw the ruin of this happy home and the destruction at one blow of every hope and happiness of Prince Leopold. He has never recovered the feeling of happiness which had blessed his short married life." A note by the Queen, after stating that the Princess died in childbed a few hours after the birth of a still-born son, adds: "Had she been skilfully treated, her life at least would have been saved."

FROM NEW YORK.

Horrors of the Emigrant Ships.

How Emigrants are Maltreated.

Scenes at Castle Garden.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 12.

It must be confessed that the manner in which New York welcomes (?) to her coasts the children of the rising sun is not eminently calculated to give them a *couleur de rose* impression of the New World at the first blush. It is the more contrast, I take it, between ship and shore, between the green sward, few and scraggy as they are, of the Battery and Governor's Island and the reeking cabins they have just escaped from, that prevents them from being wholly disgusted and returning.

Trace the course of the poor wretches for about a week. Arrived at quarantine, with New York just in sight around Governor's Island, the ship is brought to a halt, and the Health Officer comes aboard to inspect them. They are made to march past him in single file from the main to the upper deck, he meantime carefully scanning every infant's face that passes him, and sometimes turning them up to search for "symptoms," much to the amusement of cabin passengers who are watching the process. This is no hardship, it is true, and only causes laughter. This over, the ship weighs anchor and comes up to the city, and here their sorrows fall upon them in earnest. The Germans generally arrive in good condition, but the Belgians not always. They have an Emigrant Commissioner in Antwerp, one Strauss, who practices all sorts of shabby and cruel frauds on them, and has continued to do so for eighteen years. He lately sent over a load on the [illegible], and when they got to sea they found that much of their water had been put in oil barrels, so that it was impossible to use it, and scores of boxes that should have contained bread, were found to be filled with bones, saw-dust and such like indigestible articles. Seventeen died on the passage and two while the ship lay at quarantine. So, it is evident that our authorities in America are not alone in abusing these helpless people.

The first use they have to make of their "land legs," as the sailors call them, is to crowd into the foul and sickening precincts of Castle Garden. It is but sorry progress that some of them make, after having been so long on their "sea legs." It is as if their heads were spent tops. They stagger sometimes as if the ship was about to come up again in their faces, and are fain to catch at the ship's rail to steady themselves. Ghastly looking creatures, truly, are they—even the best of them—when they crawl out of the hold of the ship. The first thing they have to do is to register, and, if they are not at once to leave the city, stow away their plunder in boxes numbered for that purpose. What a wealth of old quilts, of patterns numberless and marvellous patch-work, bundles, bags and boxes! The next thing they have to do is to pay over $2.50 each "head money," a tax that is levied on all without distinction, for the support of the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. Now it is no doubt a very necessary and proper thing to collect a certain amount for this purpose, for there were treated there last year 10,500 cases, and, of course, their expenses must be paid by somebody. No more is there any doubt that the Commissioners of Emigration are feathering their own eyrie on this fund, for last year they collected $466,[illegible] of "head money," and spent only $350,000, and yet they asked and obtained permission from the Legislature to increase the *per capita* tax this year fifty cents. Is it any wonder if some of the hard-pated, muddy-headed people grumble at this tax and apply some pretty hard and pretty vigorous words of polyglot interpretation, when compelled to disburse? But they are helpless, and their store of greasy, dingy, ancient rix dollars, or thalers, or roubles, must be squeezed once more, even though they have barely enough left to buy them sausage and beer to Chicago.

The truth is, if you Chicago citizens and the people of the universal West want these emigrant matters managed better—and there is certainly room for improvement—the whole business ought to be taken out of the hands of a mere local municipal committee, such as now control it, and made a matter of national jurisdiction.

That will not be done till some Western member of Congress broaches the subject from his place in Washington.

You know what Gail Hamilton says of the average American hotel clerk. Well, I suppose Castle Garden receives about the largest number of guests of all hotels in the country, and is entitled to be called the most extended institution of that kind that exists, and I suppose, too, the clerks there, what with the very unsavory and very unsanitary atmosphere of the place, and the general stupidity and impenetrability of the emigrants, are not the most sweet-tempered persons that one finds. Indeed, I think I may safely say their tempers are not sweet.

You know that Castle Garden is—an old fort built out into the water, a huge, circular, covered building, dark, dank and fetid. The "registered" are glad to get out of it and snuff the air of the Battery, bad as it is. They stream out of the single, narrow door, and run the gauntlet of two long rows of stands where faded and wrinkled women shield themselves from the glare of the sun with dilapidated umbrellas, and display their alluring stocks of peanuts, gingerbread and yellow and red lemonades, in which a few oft-squeezed lemon-peels are cruising around on their seventh term of service. Now open the snares and pitfalls before the unwary feet of these children of the old sod.

Let us first take a look at them, as they are. Here is the hard-featured Brandenburger, his face sharp, close knit and stolid from the ceaseless toil by which he has wrenched a livelihood from the unkindly soil of his native province, clad in his long overcoat of sheepskin, (for a German is apparently a salamander,) with the yet uncolored wool turned in; the Saxon, with his light blue eyes, yellow hair and round, pleasant face—the purest type of the Teuton; the Bavarian woman, with her enormous black fur cap or curious cone of pasteboard, gay with wide, dangling black ribbons, and the Bavarian man, with his long rows of great silver buttons, set so thick as almost to touch; the Swabian, with his fantastic, three-cornered hat, short belted "waist-coat," knee-breeches and long stockings, stupid of the stupidest, these innocuous Swabians are; the pretty maid from the Canton of Berne, with her uncouth head-dress, looking nothing so much as two great bat's wings spread on either side of her head, or like the decorations the Egyptians were wont to paint or carve for the head of Isis; the Tyrolese chamois-hunter, with his high, tapering hat and bunch of cock's feathers; the peasant from the Oels, with his wide hat, square-cut blouse with scarlet breast, and long stockings—all these and many more are here, with what a wondering, dazed, uncertain, piteous look they wander out into the New World—this pilgrim band of many tribes, just entering on the Land of Promise. To a Gothamite who can understand any of the scraggy language in which they are talking in another, it must not be very flattering to hear the decidedly uncomplimentary remarks even these low-born, uncultivated people make upon the appearance of the Battery. In truth the condition of that famous and once beautiful park is a disgrace to any civilized people, and presents a doubly odious aspect to one who has just left behind him the neat, trim, closely-cared parks of Germany.

Now the "land of cockle" begins their work. Everybody considers these people as their prey, and all must have a share. At the outset, the "exchanges" around the Battery are plucked without mercy; English sovereigns, that sell in Wall street at $6.80, half the time sell for fifteen cents less at the exchanges; Swedish gold and silver is the object of special frauds; the emigrants frequently lose twenty five per cent on it. They cannot defend themselves, for they are speechless. Any one who has been over the ground and seen the prey of guides and sharpers there will know how it is they get plucked. They do not know the difference, they have no acquaintances, and nothing but a very few words of English. [illegible] tickets to Buffalo cost $4.20; down at Castle Garden they are sold for $4.50 [illegible] the Commissioners of Emigration [illegible] Tickets to Boston [illegible] cost only $5.00 at the depot.

But, worst of all are the "runners" for the boardinghouses, often mere pimps. The Commissioners allow a limited number of comparatively respectable runners to stay in the building, and others they exclude, but beyond that they give themselves no further trouble. Need I picture the miseries of a skinny New York boardinghouse? It is almost impossible in New York to get any kind of a bed for less than fifty cents, and no man of ordinarily robust habits can possibly get his meals cheaper than forty cents a day, to-wit: fifteen cents for breakfast, fifteen cents for dinner, and ten cents for supper. They manage these things better in London. There there are large, six story houses kept comparatively clean, where a bed costs only eight cents a night or fifty cents a week, and the inmates, men and women, are allowed the use of a large room where they cook for themselves the provisions they have bought in the market. This the cheapest possible system, and yet it pays the owners a fair profit.

Thus these immigrants are fleeced. One finds some small relief in the fact that it is mostly done by foreigners and not by Americans. These New York Commissioners have great a local interest, and allow these "exchanges" and "runners" too many opportunities. If the board was composed equally of New York men and citizens of Illinois, Wisconsin and other States that have so large an interest in immigration matters and have made them a study, New York would not get so many pickings from the defenceless persons that are passing through here.

QUIGLEY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 17.

MATTERS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

It is understood that, in accordance with an order which was being gradually enforced as the exigencies of the service would permit, under Secretary Stanton, a further reduction will soon take place, when all changes covered by it are to be made. General Sickles, who is now on duty by virtue of his brevet rank of Major General, will return to his regular rank as Colonel, which will displace him from his present command. Brevet Major General Howard will then serve in his real rank as Brigadier, and would be the only officer of sufficient rank who could be sent to take Sickles' place. Brevet Major General D. S. Hunter, on the Claims Commission, will return to the rank of Colonel on the retired list. These are about all the most important changes which the enforcement of the order will cause. The matter is under advisement at headquarters.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

Of the three hundred and eighty millions of Seven-Thirty notes, dated July 15th, 1864, and due August 15th, 1867, and the time for the payment of which was extended thirty days by Secretary McCulloch, all but forty millions were presented before the 15th instant. About twenty millions came in yesterday and to-day, leaving about twenty millions to be presented before the 15th of September.

THE LATE STORM.

Reports concerning the storm show immense damage in this whole region. The Eastern mail came in on time. All others were behind.

A SURPRISE.

The *Intelligencer* reads the Post Office a severe lecture on its late failures. This is the first word it has said against the Department since Mr. Randall went over to its party.

[To the Associated Press.]

SHERIDAN AND HOLT.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says: "At the Cabinet meeting to-day, among other subjects discussed, was the removal of Sheridan and Holt. No result was arrived at, but it is understood that both these officers will be removed shortly. Sheridan will be removed to some new sphere of action and Holt ordered back to the regular service."

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "The Cabinet meeting to-day considered the question of relieving Judge Holt. No conclusion was reached, but it seems probable that he will be transferred, which can be done as well without cause as with. It is proper to add that Judge Holt had no knowledge whatever of the publication of the Wood-Fryor affidavits; that they never formed any part of the archives of the Bureau of Military Justice; that Judge Holt had no control over them, and could not have prevented their publication if he had desired to do so. The impression which prevails in some quarters that Judge Holt has been guilty of a breach of official etiquette is, therefore, entirely groundless, and cannot be urged as a reason for removing him from his present position.

"General Sheridan's case was not considered in Cabinet to-day. All the members were present except the Attorney General, who was represented by his assistant."

CONCERNING RECENT AFFIDAVITS.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Intelligence has been received here to-day that some of the parties implicated in the affidavits published in yesterday's *Times* have denied their authenticity. Your correspondent has no personal knowledge of the reliability of the parties making the affidavits, but of the genuineness of the papers there can be no doubt whatever. Each affidavit is duly subscribed before, and attested by a notary, with the notary's seal attached to each case. Attached to this is the certificate of the Supreme Court for the county of New York, a regular blank filled up. The seal of the Court is stamped upon this certificate, the impression passing clear through the sheets of the affidavits, thus showing that they have been in the Clerk's possession. Your correspondent has personally inspected all these papers, and is convinced of their genuineness. Among the other papers in the Conover case is a note addressed by Mr. Riddle to Mr. Seward, which was forwarded by the latter immediately on its reception, on the 19th instant, to the Attorney General's office, and which has not been published. In this note Mr. Riddle states that while assisting the counsel for the prosecution in the Surratt case, for which he had been retained by Mr. Seward, he was informed that Conover and others were in possession of certain information which at the time it was thought would be necessary. But this information, thus obtained was not used on the trial, and have never been made public—that upon application of Conover's wife to him to endorse her husband's petition for pardon, he in good faith wrote the paper which was published by the Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Riddle emphatically denies having had any knowledge whatever of any note written by Mr. Ashley in connection with Conover, previous to its publication. The note ends by stating his surprise at the use made of his letter of the 22d, endorsing the recommendation of pardon."

WALRUSSIA.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "General Rousseau takes with him to Walrussia only two or three officers from the Atlantic coast. A small military force will be sent with him from the Pacific. General Rousseau had a lengthy conference with the President this morning."

JUDGE HOLT.

Judge Holt has been granted a leave of absence until the 5th of September. It is reported that the President's order transferring him to other duty will be issued in the meantime.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week are $3,364,910.

CLERKS DISCHARGED FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

By order of Secretary McCulloch, sixty clerks were discharged to-day, embracing some from nearly all the Bureau. About thirty of these were females. There will be a further reduction in a few days of at least fifty. These vacancies will not be filled, as they are made on account of a scarcity of work.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. O. Shaunessy, formerly Chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Accounts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. M. Mohn.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

RAINY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 17.

Rain storms continue throughout England. It is thought the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 21st instant.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17.

The British ship-of-war [illegible], left yesterday for Ireland, whence she will take a regiment of these troops to Quebec.

Russia.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS AT CRONSTADT.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17.

The United States ships-of-war Franklin, Ticonderoga, and Frolic, the European squadron, under Admiral Farragut, arrived at Cronstadt last evening. The usual salutes were fired from the fortifications, and answered by the American vessels.

Prussia.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, August 17.

The general elections for members of the new Parliament of North Germany, will take place on the 31st of August.

BY STEAMER.

The Abyssinian Captives—Napoleon's Visit to Francis Joseph—Affairs in Crete—Recent Elections in France—Terrible Ravages of the Cholera in Italy—Destruction of Life and Property by Water Spout, etc.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamship City of Paris brings Liverpool dates to the [illegible] and [illegible].

The Abyssinian captives, it appears, are not all free; [illegible]

The Emperor Napoleon would receive the Emperor Francis Joseph [illegible] at Salzburg on the 18th or 19th [illegible] Francis Joseph.

The *Gazette d' Italia* states that the Garibaldian party propose a movement to Viterbo.

Some contagious disease has broken out in Candia. French ships took over 300 families thence to Greece.

The Sultan [illegible] Constantinople on the 7th.

The elections for the French Council General terminated with the following results: [illegible] by the opposition [illegible] administration [illegible].

It was expected that negotiations would be opened for a treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia.

There were 3,[illegible] deaths from cholera in Sicily for the week ending July 24. The disease was abating at Palermo. The health of Naples and Syracuse was good.

A waterspout burst in the village of [illegible], Italy, destroying thirty houses and damaging seventy. Ten persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by the falling of buildings. Of the 1,200 inhabitants 400 were houseless.

The Bishop of Orleans in a letter expresses apprehension for the security of the Papal States. He does not fear internal revolution, but thinks some insidious plot against the Holy Father is being matured at Florence.

The *Moniteur* repeats the statement that the September Convention will be executed in good faith by the Governments of France and Italy.

French papers have learned that the French Minister to Mexico is in no danger.

Croatian finances are to be under the control of the Hungarian Finance Minister from September 1st.

The Empress Carlotta was in better spirits, and her mental condition was slightly improved. She knows that Maximilian is dead, but fancies he died from fever.

Austria is prepared to join the International Monetary Union.

The cholera had somewhat decreased in Rome, but is extremely virulent in [illegible] and several villages in the mountains.

A frightful accident had occurred on the great Indian Railway—thirteen were killed and twenty injured.

The English settlement at Nagasaki has been damaged by a severe storm.

An Athens letter says the Turks declare they are supplying food to over 10,000 poor Christians in Crete. There are 18,000 Cretan refugees in Greece, nearly all supported by charity.

POLITICAL.

Michigan Constitutional Convention—Compromise on the Prohibition Question, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., August 17.

The dead-lock on prohibition was ended to-day by the assent of the ultra temperance men to separate the submission of annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature, and of the proposition for prohibition of license and of sale of liquor. The article was amended in this respect, and finally passed by a vote of fifty-five to twenty five. The Democrats voted in the negative because alternative propositions of license and prohibition were not submitted, and some Republicans because prohibition was not embodied in the article. Two Democrats, Messrs. Sutherland and McKernon, voted in the affirmative.

The article on salaries was brought up again, and an attempt was made to reconsider the vote and its final passage, with a view of lessening the salaries, failed by a vote of thirty nine to forty.

A preamble acknowledging dependence upon and gratitude to God was adopted for the new Constitution.

Town Politics—Polk County Nominations.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 17.

At the Polk County Convention this afternoon, the following tickets were nominated: Representatives—Hon. John M. Kasson and Hon. J. H. Hatch. County Judge—J. B. Miller. Treasurer—Chas. G. Lewis. Sheriff—Captain Van Slyke. County Superintendent—C. A. Mosier. Surveyor—Jule Banarman. Coroner—Madison Young.

The convention was large, and considerable strife was exhibited by the friends of those seeking nominations, but all were satisfied with the result and will pull together with a hearty good will for its success. The ticket nominated is a splendid one, all pre-eminently Republicans of the most Radical school, and it will be elected by the biggest majority ever yet rolled up by Polk County.

THE FAR WEST.

Call for Troops in Montana—Miners Driven Off by Indians—Business at the Virginia City Assay Office.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 17.

The Montana *Post* of the 3d says Governor Smith will leave for the Yellowstone on the 9th. He has issued a proclamation calling for eight hundred militia to serve six months. He says he will give them immediate active service against the Indians.

Captain Curtin, with a company of artillery, has left Gallatin Valley for the Yellowstone.

General Neil Howie has been commissioned by Governor Smith as Colonel of the First Regiment of Montana volunteers.

The *Post's* Salmon River correspondent pronounces that section a humbug. He says hundreds of disappointed miners are returning to Montana.

The South Pass, or Wind Mountain and Green River mines are believed to be very rich. They are almost entirely deserted by the miners, owing to Indian difficulties.

Two hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars in gold bullion was assayed at the Virginia City offices in the month of June.

Frank Blair's political speech at Council Bluffs, last evening, is spoken of as a tame, insipid affair, and was hissed and applauded alternately.

The thermometer reached a hundred and two in the shade, yesterday, in this city.

A Battle Between Five Hundred Sioux Indians and Two Hundred Pawnee Scouts—The Latter Victorious—Other Indian News.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Intelligence has been received at Omaha of a great battle in the neighborhood of Plum Creek, between five hundred Sioux and two hundred Pawnee scouts, lasting six hours. The Sioux were routed with great loss. The scouts have been reinforced by United States soldiers. The Sioux are rallying south of the Platte River, and making preparations for persistent warfare.

From Fort Ellsworth we learn that an encounter had taken place at Fort Harker, on Friday, between General McCall and Mr. Edgar, of the Commissary Department. A challenge passed between them, but Colonel Crone, the commandant of the post, put them both in the guard-house, and thus prevented bloodshed.

All the settlers on Big Creek have been driven from there and their goods confiscated by the military. The reason assigned is that they had no United States license.

Mr. Chane's train was attacked by Indians on the Santa Fe road, thirty miles from Fort Harker, and five mules were captured.

SUMMER SPORTS.

The Grand Base Ball Tournament at Detroit—Account of the Various Games Played Yesterday—Contest for the Firstprize of the First Class.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 17.

The first game of the base ball tournament to-day was between the Union, of Wayne, and the Victoria, of Ingersoll. Both clubs had already won a game—the Union from the Creighton, by a score of 41 to 27, and the Victoria from the Ann Arbor Junior, by a score of 39 to 23. Both clubs have good material to make players of, but they lack that experience so essential to success in all cases in this game, though the Unions were overmatched in all respects, and I think that if their game with the Creightons could be played over again they would suffer a worse defeat even than they have to-day. There were only a few hundred people present to witness their game, but these few were well repaid for their attendance by being able to secure seats in the afternoon. At the end of the game the score stood 40 to 18 against the Unions. Mr. Clark, of the Detroit Club, acted as umpire, and the game lasted two hours and twenty minutes.

The second game commenced at eleven o'clock, between the Ogemas, of Flint, and the Athletics, of Detroit. The former club had won a game over the [illegible], by a score of 63 to 61. The Athletics had won a game by forfeit against the Champions, of Olivet, the latter club failing to be on hand when game was called for them. The Athletics have only been organized this season, and are all young boys, hardly as youthful as the Alerts, though they have uniform similar to that of the Atlantics of Chicago. They seemed to bat after the style of their namesakes, at Philadelphia, and by safe hits secured in their second innings sixteen tallys. This gave them a decided advantage, and the game seemed almost a foregone conclusion. At the end of the fifth innings the Ogemas had closed up the gap almost, the score then standing at twenty-eight to twenty-six in favor of the Detroit boys. On the fifth innings the Athletics were whitewashed, but they turned right around and did the same thing to the Ogemas. A full game was played, and at the end the score stood 41 to 40, [illegible] in favor of the Athletics.

[illegible] the Alleghenys [illegible] the Unknowns. The latter club won a game yesterday from the Maple Leaf by a score of 45 to 38. The Alleghenys had also won a game, having defeated the Young Canadians [illegible]

[illegible] voluntarily announced that he did not touch him [illegible] his decision again. This made the other nine very angry, and the crowd evidently sympathized with them in both cases. The umpire could not help himself. The members of the Alleghenys were honest, and confessed too readily that it was a wrong decision. Had they said nothing in being appealed to, the umpire would certainly have had to stick to his original decision, but as it was, after they had openly acknowledged to their opponents his error, he was obliged to take it all back. The fact of it is, the crowd were against the Unknowns and had a considerable pile of money bet against them, and because the Unknowns won by playing the better game, they blame it all on the umpire. I think, myself, that the Alleghenys can beat the other club three games out of five, but luck was against them to-day. At the end of the game the score stood 29 to 26 against the Alleghenys.

The following is a complete summary of the runs in each innings:

Alleghenys—1, 7, 1, 5, 2, 7, 2, 1, 0.
Unknowns—4, 1, 0, 2, 2, 14, 1, 0, 4.
Fly Catches—Alleghenys, 13; Unknowns, 10.
Missed Fly Catches—Alleghenys, 3; Unknowns, 2.
Left on Bases—Alleghenys, 7 times; Unknowns, 4 times.

THE CROPS.

Additional Accounts of the Crops North and South.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 17.

Harvesting in this county is progressing finely. At least three-quarters of the wheat has been cut and stacked. The weather has been all that could be asked—only one heavy rain since the work of harvesting commenced, and that doing more good than harm. The yield is large, averaging twenty bushels to the acre, many fields going as high as twenty-five and thirty. The berry is large and plump. But few oats have been cut as yet. They are about ripe, and work will be commenced on them as soon as the wheat is saved. Corn is doing finely. Early potatoes are turning out handsomely. The bugs are endangering the latter to some extent.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—The weather continues dry all over the West. No rain of consequence over a large district for three to six weeks. The grass is withered, and vegetation is generally dying out.

DES MOINES, August 17.—Corn here is suffering seriously for rain, so are potatoes. Weather cloudy with prospect of rain.

SAVANNAH, August 17.—Weather hot and heavy rains continue. Crop reports are good, excepting in the sections where the caterpillar has appeared.

CRIME.

Further Facts Relative to the New York Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Arnold, one of the defaulting tellers of the Traders' Bank, has placed all his stocks, &c., in the hands of the President. The stocks amount to about $50,000. The bank will receive $5,000 from Arnold's sureties, and he will also pass life insurance policies amounting to $20,000 into possession of the bank. Mr. Arnold says the bank will not lose more than $5,000 through his operations, and he intends to pay it possible.

Baker's deficiency is $62,000. The drawers in which his books were kept partly justifies the assertion of Arnold that he did not know of Baker's defalcation. All has been swallowed up in stock speculations. It is probable that the bank will not lose more than $65,000 or $70,000. The surplus is $150,000, and the premium on United States bonds held amounts to $50,000 more. The officers of the bank feel their confidence grossly abused, but it is not probable that either of the defaulters will be prosecuted.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 17.—In the Circuit Court of this county, a motion for a new trial in the case of Claywell and Weiss, the notorious thieves, convicted of robbery at the present term, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, which was argued yesterday by McClernand & Co. for the defendants, and District Attorney Morrison for the State, was overruled this morning by Judge Rice. Defendants' counsel excepted to the ruling of the Court. After hearing a few motions the Court adjourned till October next.

ACCIDENTS.

Runaway Accident.

JOLIET, August 17.—The same horse by whose runaway Colonel R. B. Hatch was injured a few days since, again ran away yesterday with Charles Macomber, an employe of his, who was thrown out of the buggy and considerably injured. Colonel Hatch is recovering from the effects of his injuries received in the late accident.

Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 17.—Yesterday Charles Halliday, son of Mr. Halliday, of St. Paul, was drowned at the levee, in stepping from a steamboat. His mother witnessed his struggles in the water, and she made efforts to rescue him without knowing it was her son.

Fatal Explosion.

FRANKFORD, Pa., August 17.—By an accidental explosion at the Bridesburg Arsenal this afternoon, two operatives were killed and one badly wounded.

FROM MADISON.

Formation of a Society for Scientific Purposes.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, August 17.

A meeting was had in the Capitol last evening, for the purpose of the organization of an association known as the Wisconsin Academy of Science, for the purpose of the investigation, development and preservation of specimens, and writing and publication of geographical, botanical, zoological and meteorological history of the State of Wisconsin. P. A. Chadbourne, of the Wisconsin State University, was elected President; J. A. Lappan, of Milwaukee, C. H. Allen, Platteville, Joseph Hobbins and J. W. H[illegible], of Madison, Vice Presidents; G. Knapp and Prof. E. S. Carr, Secretaries.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Paraguay and the Allies—A Guy Fawkes Plot Discovered in Montevideo.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Rio Janeiro advices are to July 10, and Buenos Ayres July 27. The Brazilian garrison at Curuzu was driven out by a flood in the river. No active movements had yet taken place. The general idea was that a large portion of the allied army would join the corps of General Osarios, and attempt the long talked of flank movement higher up on the Parana.

A large part of the Government buildings at Buenos Ayres have been destroyed by fire.

Preparations for a mine which would have blown up the Government house at Montevideo had been discovered, and various persons were under arrest.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Price of Gas Reduced by an Ordinance of the City Council—Adjournment of the Tailors' National Convention—Sudden Death—Railroad Consolidation Ratified.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—The City Council yesterday passed an ordinance fixing the price of gas at two dollars per thousand feet. The gas company denies the right of the city to arrange the price, and will try the matter in the courts. The gas action here has had a good effect. Last year the company charged three dollars and twenty-five cents per one thousand feet; now they ask but two dollars and fifty cents, and, it is thought, must come down to two dollars.

The Tailors' National Convention, after a session of five days, adjourned yesterday to meet next August in Washington.

The Columbus & Indianapolis, Central Union & Logansport, and the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railway Companies have ratified the contract for consolidating their lines, and a meeting of the stockholders of the consolidated company will be at Columbus on the 11th of September to elect Directors. The lines embraced are 370 miles, extending from Columbus thirty miles beyond Piqua, where one branch diverges in the direction of Logansport, and connects, at the Illinois line, with [illegible] extending to Peoria and the Mississippi. The other branch extends directly to Indianapolis.

FROM NEW YORK.

Body of Ex-Governor Wright on the Way to Indiana—Customs Receipts—Weekly Mortality—Sale of the Yacht Henrietta—Heenan Under Bonds for Keeping a Gambling House.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The body of ex-Governor Wright left to-day for Indiana. The funeral is appointed for Thursday next.

Receipts of customs for the first five days of the week, $2,500,000.

Deaths for the week, 640; a decrease of 68 from last week. A death was reported to-day of yellow fever, of a man who has been at work on one of the ships in the harbor.

James Gordon Bennet, Jr., has sold the yacht Henrietta for $50,000.

John C. Heenan has given bonds to appear when called upon, to answer to the charge of keeping a gambling house.

MEXICO.

The Government Refuses to Deliver up the Body of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special to the *Post* states that official advices from Mexico announce that the Mexican Government has refused to deliver the body of Maximilian to the Austrian Government. It is buried in the Cathedral at Queretaro.

Fire at Detroit—Fatal Accident to a Fireman.

DETROIT, Mich., August 17.—This morning, about daylight, Gear & Brother's gentlemen's furnishing store, on Woodward avenue, burned out. Three stories were gutted and their entire contents destroyed. Loss probably ten or twenty thousand dollars over insurance. During the fire while John Miller, pipeman of No. 3 steamer, was being drawn out of a third story window, by the fastening of the hose to a ladder, the ladder broke and he fell to the pavement. His injuries were so serious that he died in a few minutes. This is the first fatal accident that has ever occurred to a fireman while on duty in this city.

Affairs at the State Penitentiary.

JOLIET, August 17.—There are one thousand and twenty-seven convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary to-day, of whom thirty-seven are females. The number continues to decline rapidly. The health of the Penitentiary is remarkably good, there being only four in the hospital [illegible] of all the [illegible] tution, recently owned by the Illinois Manufacturing Company, purchased after taking a careful invoice, and are running the [illegible] labor of the prison [illegible]. Warden Bernhisler, by systematizing and economising the affairs of the institution, has already succeeded in reducing the aggregate daily expense over twenty per cent.

THE SOUTH.

Letter from General Pope to General Grant—The General's Views as to the Progress and Prospects of Reconstruction in His District.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—General Grant received a letter from General Pope, dated July 24, enclosing a newspaper containing a speech by B. H. Hill, and saying he was only a few weeks since pardoned by the President. "You can," General Pope says, "read from the speech itself the character of a man who is a representative of a class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the Southern States while such men retain influence."

In his opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory in its results, if these men are permitted to discuss openly, according to their natures, the issues presented. It is better the country should know the truth on this subject now, than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake had been made in the plan and execution of the Reconstruction Act. He need hardly repeat that reconstruction is to be in the spirit of the act of Congress, and to be permanent must be an act of the people themselves, after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely to enable them to make this fight, and in thus making it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear, if they were candidates, is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss the issues, and not forced to have a personal interest in their favor.

The General gives his views at length, concluding as follows:

"I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in the district in spite of the influences of disloyal [illegible] I can safely say that Alabama will give [illegible] majority for reconstruction. [illegible] Georgia [illegible] will be cast for reconstruction. [illegible] Florida. [illegible] All facts that can bear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they come to my knowledge. It is, however, my duty to state that, in my judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction in a more or less degree of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the disloyal and turbulent leaders of the reactionary party. Whilst these persons remain in the country, [illegible] there can be no peace. I believe that in Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia, but in all three [illegible] It would seem wise to adopt [illegible] as are practical to remove from the States in the process of reconstruction the causes which now endanger loyal Government in Tennessee. I do not intend to suggest a remedy for an evil that may be developed. [illegible]

Your obedient servant,
"JOHN POPE."

An Election Ordered in Louisiana for the Choice of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—General Sheridan's election order was issued to-day. It provides two days for election, September 27th and 28th. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members. Boards of Registration are ordered to commence a revision of the lists and there will be a final registration fourteen days before the election. The number of representatives in each parish are designated. Other provisions of the order are confined to the final details of a general election except the following:

SECTION 7. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the day of the election, the offender will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within these precincts will be held over again under protection of the United States troops.

Two Radical Candidates for Mayor of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The Radical Convention met at the capitol to-day and nominated [illegible] Alden for Mayor. Another Radical Convention met at the Court House and nominated Abram Myers. Myers is an old citizen. Alden is a man from Wisconsin. The Alden Convention excommunicated the Myers party resolutions. A negro speaker, at the [illegible] meeting, said Alden and his party would pack all their worldly possessions in a carpet bag, if they had one. They had no interest in Nashville. Nevertheless Alden has the inside track, and will probably be elected.

Act of Rebel Newspapers in Reference to General Pope's Order.

AUGUSTA, August 17.—The *Telegraph* and [illegible], of Macon, requests Conservatives of the Press in the Third Military District to meet at Macon, on the 23d inst., for taking action in reference to General Pope's Order 49. The *Intelligencer*, at Atlanta, and *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, approve of the proposed meeting.

Registration in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, August 17.—One hundred and twenty-two registered to-day, of which fifty were whites.

CHARLESTON, August 17.—The number registered to-day was 677, of whom 222 were whites.

Jeff. Davis Predicts a War of Races at the South.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The *Herald* says: "Jeff. Davis recently said, in a conversation, that the Tennessee election would, probably, inaugurate a war of races, and he believed there was no other course open for the whites in that State than to discharge the radical blacks from their employment. As to the proposition that it would be well to put a few negroes in office, for the purpose of creating an insurrectionary feeling against them, he said it might do as a matter of spite, but it would be a bad precedent."

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 16.—Yellow fever in this city continues to increase. There were twenty-one burials yesterday.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—The *Commercial's* Galveston, Texas, despatch reports that the yellow fever is becoming more malignant. Twenty-seven interments on the 11th and thirty-four on the 16th. A stiff norther is blowing to-day; very bad for the sick.

Wool Sale in Boston—The Flour Trade.

BOSTON, August 17.—The sales of wool to-day were the largest of the season. About 1,650,000 pounds of domestic sold at 40@60c for superfine and extra pulled. Flour begins to arrive freely. Receipts for the week, [illegible] brls.

Damage by Floods in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The rain storm of the last seventy hours has ceased. There is a strong south wind. The damage done by water here is not less than $100,000. No loss of life is reported.

German Schuetzenfest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—President Johnson is expected to be present at the opening of the German Shooting Feast on Monday. Delegations will be present from all parts of the country.

Secretary Stanton.

BOSTON, August 17.—Secretary Stanton left this city to-day with Hon. Samuel Hooper, to spend a few days at the sea side. It is reported that the yacht Vesta has been sold to the Government for $32,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

Two thousand dollars' worth of bottled Congress water is sold daily at Saratoga, and about an equal value of something stronger. The sales of liquors at one bar, last season, were over $40,000, on which the profit was 50 per cent.

Salem, Mass., is a wealthy city. Its total valuation is more than $31,000,000, but nearly [illegible] of that is returned to the Tax Commissioner. The valuation of the Assessors is $10,756,800 in personal property, and $8,480,900 in real estate, making a total of $19,237,700.

The wife of Mendez [illegible] and the Princess Salm-Salm [illegible] unprotected females, [illegible]—*Boston Post.*

The following is a comparative statement of the arrests made in New York city on eight Sundays in June and July of 1865, when there was no Excise Law, and on eight Sundays in the same month of 1867, under the Excise Law.

	1865.	1867.
Violation of Excise Law	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disorderly Conduct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drunk and disorderly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intoxication	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrests for other offenses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total arrests on all charges	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] is good for about half a cent a day.

General Pillow has at last been "in the field" to some purpose. He estimates his corn crop this year at 9,000 bushels.

"Carol of the Harvest, for 1867," by Walt Whitman, will be published in the *Galaxy* for September. It is a long chant [illegible] the bounteous harvest of the present year. [illegible]

E. Philarete Chasles has lately published "Etudes Contemporaines; Theatre, [illegible] Voyages." [illegible]

Mr. J. Heneage Jesse, the gossipy author [illegible] is engaged in writing a book the subject of which is Hannah Lightfoot, the reputed wife of George III., concerning whom [illegible] and Mr. Thoms, the antiquary, differ. The two [illegible] writing notes at each other through the [illegible] the *Athenæum*.

CANONIZATIONS.—Pope Pius IX. has surpassed all his predecessors in the number of saints he has canonized, [illegible] twenty-three Japanese friars, three [illegible] and one Trinitarian on the 8th of June [illegible] and nineteen martyrs, monks and [illegible] hung by the Dutch Calvinists at Gorcum in 1572; the Polish Archbishop [illegible], born in 1580; the Piedmontese [illegible] Porto Maurizio, born [illegible]; the [illegible] quisitor, Pietro de Arbues, [illegible]; the [illegible] Paola, Germaine Cousin, born in [illegible] and the Neapolitan nun, Maria Francesca, born in 1715 [illegible] canonized on the 29th of June last. [illegible] addition of 205 Japanese who have just been beatified.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCI

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

Thirty unpublished letters of John Wesley were recently sold in London at an auction of manuscripts and rare books.

The widow of Berenger's publisher has bequeathed to the city of Paris the poet's bed room furniture and effects.

M. Victor Hugo lately arrived at Southampton from Guernsey.

M. Louis Blanc is said to be preparing for publication the papers of the late Emperor Maximilian.

The Scientific Association of France has voted 25,000 francs, this year, for scientific investigations and experiments.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17.

The following is Manager Ives' official exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
August 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$8,512,436.91	$1,033,213.12
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was an easier feeling in the Money market to-day, owing to the receipt of large remittances of Currency from New York. The demand was quite active, both by country banks and commission merchants. There was no diminution in the scrutiny of paper, and none but first-class names obtain recognition.

There was a firmer feeling in Exchange to-day, with sales between banks at 1-10@1-20 discount—closing with more buyers than sellers at the inside figure. The counter rates were irregular at [illegible] discount buying, and par @ 1-10 premium selling.

The foreign bankers are drawing at sight on the Continental cities at the following rates for small sums. Large bills will be placed at New York rates:

Flour was fairly active and in some instances 10@15c higher. Wheat declined [illegible] on Red, and [illegible] on all Spring grades, except No. 1. Corn was quiet at an advance of ½@¾c. Oats were heavy and declined [illegible]. Rye excited and [illegible] higher. Barley quiet and [illegible] lower. Provisions inactive and nominally unchanged. Freights firm but very quiet.

Another National Bank defalcation has come to light. Two tellers of the Tradesmen National of New York succeeded in swindling the institution out of $150,000. It is reported that a portion of the money will be recovered.

Gold was firmer. The market opened at $1.40¼, declined to $1.40⅛, and closed at $1.40⅞. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, Gold brokers:

Here the brokers were buying at $1.40@1.40¼ and selling at New York rates. Silver was nominal at $1.27@1.30.

The following shows the daily range and closing price for Gold during the week:

	Range.	Closing.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing quotations in New York for the past four days:

Here the market was steady and firm. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

Locals were quiet and unchanged. The brokers are buying at the following rates:

Chicago City 7s
Cook County 7s

New York Stock Market.

The following are the closing prices on call, August 17, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co.:

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

WEEKLY GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following tables show the receipts of grain, in store, for the week ending to-day:

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1867.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

The offerings of cargoes were quite large, and as the demand was confined to meeting the wants of local dealers, business was slow. Values were unchanged. Sales include the following:

Cargo of schr Carrie Woodford, from Grand River, with [illegible] ft common mixed, [illegible] strips, at $13.50.

Cargo of schr Whistle Wing, from Manistee, with [illegible] m ft mixed, at $12.50.

Cargo of schr Ida, from Manistee, with [illegible] m ft small common lumber, (short), at $13.50, and [illegible] m ft mixed, at $12.50.

Cargo of scow Sturm, from White Lake, with [illegible] m ft lumber, at $13.50.

Cargo of schr Caroline E. Bailey, from Grand River, with [illegible] m ft. & strips, at $15.00 for the latter, and $12.50 for mixed.

Cargo of schr Sea Star, from Grand River, with [illegible] m ft coarse, [illegible] long, at $13.00 for short, and $14.00 for long.

Cargo of schr Buena Vista, from Green's mill, Manistee, with [illegible] m ft mixed at $12.50.

Cargo of schr Edla, from Green's mill, Manistee, with [illegible] m ft mixed at $12.50.

Yard prices are as follows:

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1867.

There has been a gradual picking up of trade during the week—mostly, however, in the way of orders. Country buyers have not yet made their appearance to any extent. Prices are generally firm and without material change. We quote:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of [illegible] storage, unless otherwise expressed.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1867.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the rates [illegible]:

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........August 17.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

Or at the General Western Agency, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest $110, $75 and $30, currency.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to J. WARRACK, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
For freight apply at 54 South-st., New York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Capt. Duchesne........Aug. 24.
VILLE DE PARIS, Capt. Surmont........Sept. 7.
EUROPE, Capt. Lemarie........Sept. 21.

PRICE OF PASSAGE,
(Including wine,) payable in gold, or equivalent in currency.

First Cabin........$[illegible] Second Cabin........$[illegible]

Cabin passage $[illegible] gold. Steerage $[illegible] currency, (including wine.)

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL,

FROM NEW YORK, July 14

And every second Saturday thereafter.

J. WARRACK, Agent,
51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Scales.

AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Truck.

Agents for American Ventilator and Smoke Conductor, and Albany Gas Metre.

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents.
234 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago

General Notices.

"SPRAGUE" RUSSIA IRON,

A Substitute for Imported Russia Iron.

Made by a new process, and superior to any polished iron ever manufactured in America.

Sheets from 6 lbs. to 14 lbs.

Price 14 cents, currency, packed in cases of about 200 lbs. each. Address

JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO.
Importer and Dealer in Tin Plate and Metals generally, 100 Cliff and 78 Fulton-st., New York

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*1:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡11:00 p. m.	‡5:15 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*8:10 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.		
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Madison Passenger	4:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*3:30 p. m.	*2:35 p. m.
Woodstock Accommod'n	*5:30 p. m.	*8:35 a. m.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREET.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Rosehill, Calvary and		
Afternoon Express	1:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Kenosha Accommod'n	5:00 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
Waukegan Accommod'n	6:00 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Accommod'n	11:45 p. m.	5:25 a. m.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.
B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*2:30 p. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot cor. Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office 56 South Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:50 a. m.	*9:35 p. m.
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Evening Express	4:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*11.00 a. m.
DETROIT LINE.		
Day Express, via Adrian	*7:00 a. m.	*9.00 p. m.
Night	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*4:30 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Express	*7:00 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
Fast Line	4:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Express	*10:00 p. m.	*9:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS—LANDING BELOW RUSH-ST. BRIDGE.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon........Daily at 7 p. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday........at 7 p. m.
For Racine, Milwaukee, and all ports in Wisconsin........Daily at 9 a. m.
Brass and String Band on board.

LETTERS DE FRANCAISE.

From the 4th of August till August 14th.

HOLLANDS BRIEF.

—Office open from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, from 7½ a. m. till 7½ p. m.; from November 1st to April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 7½ p. m. The postoffice will be open on Sundays from [illegible] a. m. till 10 a. m.
R. S. GILMORE, P. M.

Special Notices

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

are now generally conceded to be unequalled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. [illegible] Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like disorders caused by a disordered stomach, the curative powers are of the most speedy and powerful character. [illegible] For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Upham's Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid

is the best hair dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Good News! Good News at Last!

To all who are afflicted. Dr. [illegible] describes and cures the disease without any information from the patient. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. 213 East Madison-st., up-stairs. Consultation free, two dollars.

Dr. Bigelow.

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city [illegible] 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. [illegible] P. O. Box 126.

Private Matters.

In all Private Matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE.

Watches.

Superior Imitation

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

C. E. COLLINS & CO.
43 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

Educational.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. [illegible] CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT BOYS' SCHOOL,

AT AUBURNDALE, MASS. [illegible] GEO. W. CUSHING.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.

Ten miles west of Boston, at Auburndale, Mass. [illegible] C. W. CUSHING, Auburndale, Mass.

Medical.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE

Poisonous Stimulants

IN THE

SICK ROOM

The vile art of adulterating stimulants was practised in Greece and Rome more than two centuries ago, and then, as now, the medical faculty denounced it, and lamented the difficulty of procuring pure and wholesome stimulants for the sick.

Hippocrates called attention to the tricks of the Athenian vintners four centuries before the Christian era. Galen, somewhat later, sternly rebuked the wine merchants of Rome for tampering with the juice of the grape. There were no distilled liquors in those days, and many of the subtle poisons at present used by liquor mixers were unknown, but considering their knowledge and opportunities, the adulterators of the "classic ages" showed considerable adroitness in their nefarious calling. Lead, lime, gypsum, and sea-water were put into new wine by the Roman dealers, and it was boiled and left to cool in metal vessels by way of improving its taste and giving it transparency. To this day some of the Mediterranean wines are subjected to a similar process. All the wines of Europe are more or less adulterated before they leave "the land," and as to the stuff commonly retailed in this country under the names of Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c., &c., decoctions of logwood, powder of catechu, alum, [illegible], lead, litharge, carbonate of soda, oil of almonds, cider, and bad rum, may be mentioned as among their pleasant ingredients.

But it is in the concoction of spirituous liquors that the adulterators of this generation particularly excel. The tricks of the Greek and Roman vintners were mere child's play to theirs. Strychnine, sulphuric acid, sugar of lead, jalap, opiates, and a variety of pungent alkalies are among the detestable drugs that enter into the composition of ordinary "bar-room liquors," and some of them consist almost wholly of pernicious chemicals, with a small admixture of unrectified spirit. No wonder, under such circumstances, that brandy, rum, gin and whisky, carry death and madness in their train. No wonder, also, that physicians have lost confidence in the liquors of commerce, and are afraid to use them.

Stimulants, however, are as necessary in medical practice as astringents, or cathartics, or anodynes, or alteratives, or any other of the recognized remedial classes. The great question is, can a pure stimulant be had? We say it can. We assert that

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

the alcoholic basis of which is the essence of sound Monongahela Rye, is as pure a stimulant as it is possible for human skill to manufacture.

[illegible] spanning a period of more than twenty-five years, is at the service of whom it may concern. Volumes of this testimony have been published, and there remains at least an equal amount as yet unprinted.

For the melancholy consequences which accrue from the sale of unwholesome compounds bearing the names of the various spirituous liquors, the government that is in some degree responsible. Our laws, as it is done, a large revenue from the importation and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, it is manifestly the DUTY of the General Government to protect the people as far as possible against the introduction of poisons into their daily drink. Still more imperative is the obligation to shield the sick from the peril of being killed or injured by pernicious stimulants, administered as MEDICINES. Inspection and taxation ought, in this matter, to go hand in hand, and, in all cases of adulteration, the adulterated article instead of being taxed should be destroyed. Every tax [illegible] spirits, should be examined by competent chemists, and not permitted to go into the market until its purity has been authoritatively certified. The sanitary interests of the community should be paramount to the financial interests of the Government—the public health being of infinitely more importance than the public revenue. But no such protective supervision is exercised either by the central power at Washington or by the State Governments. The Internal Revenue Assessors and Collectors simply demand their tax, knowing nothing about the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the article upon which it is levied; the Custom-House Collectors insist on payment of the duties required by law on imported liquors, but how much or how little foreign poison there may be in each cask or puncheon it is not their business to ascertain. Congress seems to have entirely overlooked its function of public protection in legislating on the liquor question. State Legislatures have been equally supine. Many of them have tried prohibition, and failed. No one of them, so far as we are aware, has endeavored to mitigate the evils of which they have all complained, by instituting a right system of inspection.

We should be glad to see such a system adopted as an experiment. It would at least prevent unprincipled dealers from palming off upon the working classes, to an unlimited extent, the fiery fluids which fill our jails, poor-houses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and innumerable graves, with miserable victims.

Were such a regulation in force, we should have no need to explain the nature and value of our preparation through the public press. The report of the inspecting officer would be our sufficient passport—a stronger advertisement than any we could frame. Gladly would we welcome the official agents of the Government—State or Federal—to our factory, and challenge their closest scrutiny, their sharpest tests. An inspection law of the kind indicated would, if competently administered, be one of the most useful enactments ever placed on our statute books. It would be conservative alike of both health and morals.

When the British Government finally tendered opium to the Chinese at the point of the bayonet—compelling that miserable nation to make its choice between poison and war—[illegible] United States cried shame. We denounced the conduct of Great Britain as murderous and inhuman. As it was; but is our Government guiltless if it tacitly permits the people over whom it should exercise a paternal jurisdiction, to be POISONED IN THEIR DRINK? The deadly properties of opium are known. It cannot be taken unwittingly, under the supposition that it is something else. He who sells it must betray it, and all who buy it understand precisely what they purchase. But this is not the case with adulterated liquors. The taste, the color, the aroma of unadulterated brandy, gin, rum or whiskey is often so closely simulated by the expert liquor mixers, that even connoisseurs are deceived, to say nothing of the ignorant and inexperienced. Nothing short of scientific analysis can establish the difference between the genuine and the bogus article, and the knowledge of this fact emboldens the mixers to flood the markets with their poisonous concoctions.

The sale and consumption of the whole matter is that the amount [illegible] of this country, and we may [illegible] the ordinary course of trade to one that may [illegible] the Atlantic. Even if they could, they are not pure materials.

Unmixed alcohol is not a Medicine.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The preparation is a perfectly safe and efficacious tonic, alterative, aperient, and anti-febrile medicine.

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Proprietors.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

The Great Fall Meeting at Dexter Park.

The Most Noted Horses in the Country to be Present.

The Russian Stallion Bedouin.

On the 3d of September the first Fall meeting of the Dexter Park will open, continuing for five days. [illegible]

BLESSING OF STATUES.

Interesting Ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Family.

Description of the Edifice—Celebration of Solemn Pontifical Mass.

The services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Church of the Holy Family, on West Twelfth street, yesterday, were of a most grand and imposing character. [illegible]

BIGAMY.

A Wife Deserts Her Husband and Marries Another Man.

[illegible]

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

The Proposition to Supply Water to the City.

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]

ACCIDENT INSURANCE CASE.

[illegible]

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Mass Meeting in the Opera House.

Addresses by Messrs. Jussen, Raster, and Arnold—The Resolutions.

Protests Against Prohibitory Laws and Sunday Ordinances.

A mass meeting of Germans and others opposed to the enforcement of Sunday or other laws prohibiting the sale of beer and other drinkables, was held on Saturday evening in the Opera House. [illegible]

Mr. Raster retired amid loud applause.

MR. FRANK ARNOLD.

Mr Arnold was then introduced, and spoke somewhat as follows: [illegible]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by the Chairman of the meeting, were read by Mr. Von Langen: [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANY.

THE GREAT FIRE OF MIRAMICHI.—One hundred miles north of Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island, is the ground of the scene, in 1825, of the great fire of Miramichi, one of the most remarkable, perhaps, in the whole history of conflagrations. Its origin has ever been shrouded in profound mystery. No warning was given, they say; but the whole land seemed to be wrapped in flame in an instant. Its vast extent and amazing rapidity of action have led large numbers of the more ignorant people to believe, even to the present time, that it was entirely supernatural. An eye witness, in describing it, says: "During the entire day before the fire a heavy and suffocating canopy extended to the very verge of observation; a deep and awful silence reigned over everything. About nine o'clock in the evening a succession of loud and appalling roars thundered through the forest; peal after peal and crash after crash came booming over the land, driving a thousand massive and devouring flames before it; then New Castle, and Douglastown, and the whole northern side of the river Miramichi, a distance of more than one hundred miles, became at once enveloped in an immense sheet of flame over six thousand miles square." Five hundred persons, five hundred and ninety-five buildings, thousands of cattle, and about one-third of the forest of New Brunswick were destroyed by the terrible fire. Large sums of money were raised by subscription in the United States for the relief of the sufferers.

A STRANGE DEATH-BED CAPRICE.—The remains of the late Mr. Borlase Wingfield, wine and spirit merchant, East View, Sharples, were interred at the family vault at Christ Church, Harwood, England, lately. A most singular request has been made by the deceased gentleman—that his horse, to which he was much attached, should follow him to the grave, afterward have a good feed of corn, and then be destroyed. This was strictly carried out. The horse, with the closed carriage of the deceased, followed in the rear of the funeral procession, and the next day, after being well fed with corn, it was taken to the side of a pit which had been dug in a field adjoining the residence of Mr. Wingfield, and there "blown" by Mr. Roger Hampson, veterinary surgeon, Nelson square. This operation was performed in the following manner: The jugular vein was opened, and an iron pipe having been inserted in the vein, the pipe was blown down until the horse expired, which occurred in about half a minute. Mr. Wingfield had also requested that all of his domestic animals might be destroyed at the same time, and buried with the horse. Two cats were accordingly drowned, and the remains of a faithful dog, which had died about a month ago, were exhumed, and all were buried in one grave.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—Few people are aware how many are the deaths from lightning. It appears from statistics kept in France that during the last thirty years more than ten thousand people were struck by lightning, of whom two thousand, two hundred and thirty two were killed outright. Eight hundred and eighty were killed during the last ten years, and of these only two hundred and forty-three were females. If lightning falls on a crowd it does more mischief among the men than among the women, the taller persons being most exposed. Again, animals are frequently stricken, while the persons in charge of them are spared.

The old idea, that the beech tree is a protection, is a fatal error—the neighborhood of all isolated trees being dangerous, like that of all highly projecting objects, except when they are in metallic connection with the soil. Railroads and telegraph wires are protectors, in so far as they are able to absorb and convey considerable amounts of electricity. Every locomotive does this uperceived—its metallic mass being an excellent conductor. [illegible]

Bots in Horses.

[illegible]

A Great Natural Curiosity.

[illegible]

General Dix on Mexican Affairs.

[From La Liberte, July 28.]

It is said that in a conversation between General Dix, the United States Minister in Paris, and one of his diplomatic friends, the Minister remarked that the United States would pay but little heed to the suggestion indirectly made by France that the Government should seize upon Mexico. General Dix is supposed to have added: "When the American Government thinks of such a thing, it will not ask France whether she will authorize us to act thus or not. But the time is not yet at hand. Why should we use force to annex a State that sooner or later will be compelled to implore us to be admitted into the Union?"

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 17—2 p. m.

Consols, 94⅛; Erie, 34¼; Illinois Central, 77; United States 5-20 bonds, weak at 72¾; Great Western, 31¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—2 p. m.

Cotton—Quiet.

Breadstuffs—Quiet. [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, August 17.—The receipts of the week aggregate: Flour, 18,851 brls; wheat, 154,409 bu. Corresponding week last year: Flour, 8,810 brls; wheat, 13,0.. bu. [illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—FLOUR—In improved demand; spring extra, $9 50. [illegible]

MARRIED.

At Lincoln, Ill., on the 13th inst., by Rev. Preston Wood, Mr. E. CLARENCE HUBBARD, of this city, and Miss LUCY SHANKS, daughter of Colonel R. C. Shanks, of Hartford, Ky.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BLACK CROOK.

GRAND NEW BALLET,

GORGEOUS GROTTOS AND TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE.

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE.)

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

On MONDAY EVENING, and until further notice will be produced in a style unequaled in magnificence and splendor,

THE BLACK CROOK.

Prices of Admission 25 and 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—First class board. Private family preferred, in the vicinity of Wabash or Michigan-avs. Address "[illegible]," Drawer 5[illegible], P. O.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. M. Sowerby & Co., Real Estate Agents, Room 3, No. 131 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—94 by 116 ft on Wabash-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st. [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—On Warren-st., second door east of Leavitt-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house, three story and basement, [illegible] Apply to J. McEWEN, 243 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Store with dwelling overhead [illegible] 263 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage house 159 North Peoria-st. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—New two story and lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A choice tract for subdivision [illegible] U. P. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Near Kenosha, Wis., 50 miles from Chicago. [illegible] J. BOND, Room 4, 44 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property [illegible] 113 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan [illegible] REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 36 Mercantile Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Elegant farm of 480 acres, [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Valuable timber and fruit land, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap, wood yard, office, [illegible] 166 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A well furnished room, in one of the nicest desirable business blocks in the city. Address P. O. Box 3188, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The iron hull steam tug "Nellie Cotton," [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful spotted fawn, four months old, at 34 Kinzie-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Lathes, drills, planers, [illegible] by HAWKINS & JAMES, 193 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Two 42 in. 2 flue, 14 ft. [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines, [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A boiler, about 20 horse power. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Sugar Refinery [illegible]

FOR SALE—Planers and matchers [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES, 193 South Water-st.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, August 20th, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 South Clark-st.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, August 22d, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 South Clark-st.

New and Second-Hand Furniture, Bedroom & Parlor Suites, Carpets, Mirrors, Clothing, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A steady man to assist in a light manufacturing [illegible] Room 6.

WANTED—1,000 laborers to work on [illegible] WHITE & FRENCH, Contractors.

WANTED—Teamster to go a short distance into the country. [illegible]

WANTED—Maltster—To take charge of a malt house. [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced salesmen for the best selling Hand Stamp in existence. [illegible] HAMILTON PERRY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Salesman for a large New York Hosiery, Yankee Notion and White Goods House. [illegible]

WANTED—Four salesmen to sell goods by sample [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers [illegible]

WANTED—A man of good address, well acquainted in the city, [illegible] W. K. MOULD, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 22.

TRADES.

WANTED—A Bookbinder and Ruler, by the year, at Omaha. Inquire at [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Practical bookkeeper, female preferred; [illegible] 118 and 120 South Water-st.

WANTED—A young lady perfectly familiar with Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. [illegible]

WANTED—Several lady agents, to sell an article [illegible] 167½ Dearborn-st.

WANTED—1,000 women, girls and boys, to go into the country [illegible] Room 13, 97 South Clark-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general housework. [illegible] 235 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do housework at 19 North Peoria-st. Family not large. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A first rate Girl for kitchen work. [illegible] 107 Loomis-st., 1st door south of Jackson, West Side.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—200 Railroad men in Michigan. Wages $1.75 to $2.25 per day. [illegible] 80 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—200 men on the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible] 106 Madison-st. NICHOLS & VANSANDS.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, [illegible] M. S. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 3319, [illegible]

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, [illegible] 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two young gentlemen, with good tenor voices, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, an energetic [illegible]

WANTED—$250 immediately, on best [illegible] 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A buyer for 2,000 gallons, [illegible]

WANTED—Hard times avoided by [illegible] 135 South Clark-st., Room 3.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling, of not over 9 rooms or less than 6, on South Side, [illegible] Box 5023.

WANTED—To Rent—A good, light, dry basement, [illegible] Box 881, P. O. Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—3 or 4 rooms suitable for housekeeping, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small house of 7 or 8 rooms, on South Side, [illegible] P. O. Box 1487.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Room, with steam power, [illegible] JAMES C. MOORE & CO., 48 and 50 Lasalle-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A good house, [illegible] P. O. Box 767.

WANTED—To Rent—By Sept. 1st, a small house on the North side, [illegible] WIGHT & DUSTON.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Brewery and Malt House. [illegible] EDWARD ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—First-class, well established grocery, [illegible] Room 3, No. 131 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Splendid Hotel—The Harrison House [illegible] FRANCIS HARRISON, Lasalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—Jewelry store, at a bargain. [illegible] 51 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Dental office near Chicago. [illegible] 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures [illegible] Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—City drug store, centrally located [illegible] P. O. Box 430, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance for Investment [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture of a medium hotel, [illegible] 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The agency of [illegible] State [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and restaurant, best location, on Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A one or two-thirds interest [illegible]

FOR SALE—A store containing cigars, candy, fancy articles, fruits, &c. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First class boarding house [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—$15,000 to $25,000 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a dry goods house [illegible] Box 72, Ottawa, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800 capital, [illegible] 104 Randolph-st., Room 14.

PARTNER—Wanted—$500 to $1,500 [illegible] 183 Dearborn-st.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good address, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man 19 years old [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a store or grocery [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced accountant as cashier or bookkeeper [illegible] P. O. Box 6142, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—A practical Maltster of considerable experience [illegible] 37 North Wells-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To proprietors of bakeries. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced bookkeeper, on September 1. [illegible] Drawer 6029.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, [illegible] "HIRAM," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man and wife, of middle age. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a maltster of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of experience, as bookkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman in a wholesale or retail business, [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady—[illegible] Room 1, 13 Lasalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady (American) to sew with a machine [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil, [illegible] 89 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Dr. Tiffany's Bible Biography. [illegible] CHARLES BILL, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To canvass the Great National Work on the Horse—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To make from [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole world [illegible] THE NEW MAP WONDER, [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately [illegible] GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 105 Madison-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To engage in the sale of our popular and rapidly selling books. [illegible] CLARKE & CO., 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—The Tomb of Lincoln. [illegible] J. GEMMELL, 123 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—Front suite of rooms on first floor; also a furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with good board.

20 Willard-place, near West Randolph-st. [illegible]

119 State-st.—A few rooms with board; also, day boarders can be accommodated, if applied for soon.

159 Third-av.—A gentleman and wife and [illegible]

217 Wabash-av.—First-class board with all the comforts of a home, [illegible]

258 Wabash-av.—An unfurnished room, [illegible]

513 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, [illegible]

ONE block from Post Office.—Furnished rooms, with board, [illegible] 110 Randolph-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The two story and basement brick house, No. 3 Eighteenth-st. [illegible] GEO. G. POPE.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—Dwelling and lot at Evanston, [illegible] ANDREW J. BROWN, 118 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—Large house near No. 1 Washington-st. [illegible] SIDNEY DOW, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Or for sale—A very pleasant residence at Evanston, [illegible] JUDSON, at Arrington & Dent's office, No. 30 Oriental Building, 122 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—House 13 rooms, large lot, [illegible] 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling house, 8 rooms, with barn and stable. [illegible] 114 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick house and basement, [illegible] SALISBURY'S Office, Room 6, corner of Canal and Randolph-sts.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A desirable room on first floor, up stairs. [illegible] Dearborn-st.—Drug store.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The second story of the store, No. 34 Lake-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A side-seat family carriage. [illegible] D. REID, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very superior [illegible]

WANTED—A good Work Horse, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two express wagons, [illegible]

WANTED—A good Top Buggy [illegible] SIDNEY W. SEA.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On the West side, a [illegible] JNO. S. COWPER, 36½ West Madison-st.

LOST—Thursday evening, [illegible]

FOUND—A [illegible]

Pianos.

TO RENT—Pianos—Tuned and repaired. [illegible] KIMBALL'S, [illegible]

FOR SALE—And to Rent—New and second hand pianos [illegible] J. PRESTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Removal of General Sheridan.

Effort of General Grant to Secure His Retention.

Mr. Stanton's Removal—Where the Idea was First Broached.

General Grant's Opinion as to the Powers of District Commanders.

An Explanatory Card from Judge Advocate General Holt.

FROM EUROPE.

Conference Between Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

Civil and Religious Reforms Promised by the Austrian Government.

Treaties of Alliance in Prospect Between Several of the Great Powers.

Note from the United States to Turkey in Behalf of the Suffering Cretans.

THE SOUTH.

Atrocities Committed by Armed Rebels in Tennessee.

Organized Opposition to Reconstruction in Georgia.

THE FAR WEST.

Further Particulars of the Fight Between the Pawnees and Cheyennes.

Reported Massacre of a Party of Thirty Miners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 18.

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The President to-day sent General Grant [illegible] directing the removal of General [illegible], and the assignment of General [illegible] to his command. General Hancock [illegible] place Thomas and Sheridan is to be [illegible] Missouri. General Grant, on receiving the order, went directly to the White House and earnestly urged the withholding of the order. The President emphatically [illegible]. It is understood that Grant then [illegible] some modifications. Whether [illegible] were allowed is not known, but, as far as the removal of Sheridan is concerned, the President gave Grant to understand that the [illegible] final. Subsequently a correspondence between General Grant and Mr. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Austria.

MEETING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND FRANCIS JOSEPH.

SALZBURG, August [illegible]

The Emperor and Empress of the French, Emperor and Empress of Austria and [illegible] Bavaria have arrived in this city and [illegible] day at the grand state dinner given by Francis Joseph. M. R. Ober, French [illegible] of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived. The conference between the Sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

SALZBURG, August 19—[illegible]

At an early hour this morning the [illegible] perors of Austria and France, arm and arm, took a walk in the city and suburbs. Later in the day the two Sovereigns were closeted together at the palace and remained in conference for two or three hours. [illegible]

Since his arrival, the Emperor Napoleon has on all occasions been treated with marked honor and consideration by the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust. It is understood that the sojourn of the French Emperor and Empress in this city will terminate on Friday next.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS PROMISED.

VIENNA, August [illegible]

The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious [illegible] of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

TREATIES OF ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, August 19.

The Vienna Gazette, the official organ of the Imperial Government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective condition of affairs in Europe, says that [illegible] between Austria and France [illegible]

[illegible]